

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current
scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

AHD1761
U52
C.2

RURAL DEVELOPMENT GOALS

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF
THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE
TO THE CONGRESS

(PURSUANT TO TITLE VI,
SECTION 603 (b) OF THE
RURAL DEVELOPMENT ACT
OF 1972)





AH01761

U52

C.2

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250

January 18, 1974

To the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House:

Section 603(b) of the Rural Development Act of 1972 requires the Secretary of Agriculture to establish goals for rural development in the areas of employment, income, population, housing, and quality of community services and facilities and report annually to Congress on progress in attaining such goals. This is my initial report under that requirement.

It is intended that these goals be the result of a considerable process of examination, proposal, and re-examination over a period of several years. At this early point in the implementation of the Act, this report has three objectives: (1) to describe the process by which we intend to develop specific statements of goals, (2) to broadly state goals for the general guidance of the nationwide Rural Development Program, and (3) to provide descriptive and comparative background data regarding the economic and social conditions current in rural America.

This Department and this Administration continue to be committed to the goal of revitalization of rural America. The task is a large and difficult one, but we feel that our progress has been substantial. We look forward to even greater progress in the future as we work together with the Congress on this vitally important task.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive ink that reads "Earl L. Butz".

EARL L. BUTZ
Secretary

USDA
NAT'L AGRIC LIBRARY

448 JUN -3 / A T 28

CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS
ACQ/SERIALS BRANCH

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
INTRODUCTION.....	1
THE GOAL ESTABLISHMENT PROCESS.....	2
POTENTIAL GOALS.....	3
Population.....	4
Employment.....	4
Income.....	4
Housing.....	5
Community Services and Facilities.....	5
Appendix A--HUMAN RESOURCES.....	A-1
Appendix B--COMMUNITY RESOURCES.....	B-1
Appendix C--SUPPLEMENTAL TABLES.....	C-1

RURAL DEVELOPMENT GOALS

INTRODUCTION

Section 603(b) of the Rural Development Act of 1972 (P.L. 92-419) requires the Secretary of Agriculture to establish employment, income, population, housing, and quality of community services and facilities goals for rural development and report annually prior to September 1 to the Congress on progress in attaining such goals. This is the initial report under this requirement.

At present, numerous actions are in process to implement the Rural Development Act, together with beginning efforts at coordination of rural development activities. At this early point in the implementation of the Act, this report has three objectives: (1) to describe the process by which we intend to develop specific statements of goals, (2) to broadly state goals for the general guidance of the nationwide rural development program, and (3) to provide descriptive and comparative background data regarding the economic and social conditions current in rural America.

The establishment of goals is a delicate and complex undertaking. Goals must serve at least three purposes: they must be useful and practical guides for Federal, State, and local action; they must be useful for measuring progress; and they must further the principles of New Federalism by being responsive to overall development goals of States and local governments. Consistent with this Administration's "Report on National Growth," ^{1/} the major responsibility for setting specific development goals--urban as well as rural--belongs to States and to local governments.

Furthermore, the establishment of goals implies either meaningful agreement or significant central control. Since a basic principle of New Federalism is reliance on local and State government whenever and to the maximum extent possible, arbitrary goals centrally imposed are not acceptable. Thus, the establishment of goals depends on the development of widespread agreement about what goals should be. Such agreement depends on study, discussion, and debate among Federal Departments, States and local governments, and the Congress.

For many issues concerning rural development, widespread agreement on goals does not exist. On others, some agreement does exist; for example, President Nixon has described as a goal the reversal of the longstanding trend

^{1/} National Growth Policy, Pt. 1, Hearings before the Subcommittee on Housing of the Committee on Banking and Currency, House of Representatives, 92nd Cong., 2nd Ses., June 6 and 7, 1972, p. 43.

of outmigration from rural to urban areas. There is broad support for such a goal. But we may not deduce from this that we know the optimum population levels for each area of the Nation, or that there is agreement that will support the development of projections of such levels. Similarly, while there is broad support for location of industry and jobs so that rural people can improve their employment and incomes, this must not be done at the expense of urban employment and income--and it must not be done at the expense of our rural environment and the quality of rural life.

The Congress has required that the Secretary establish goals in terms of specific characteristics of human well-being. Goals that involve conscious intervention in human well-being necessarily involve values and choices. The Federal Government should not tell a family where it must live, or a community how many residents it should have, or even whether the present number is too large or too small. We believe families and communities should have a maximum role in shaping their own future and that the role of government is to support these choices, but to avoid interfering in the process.

Thus, the process of establishing goals in the terms specified by the Congress is delicate and complex. It will take time, and once goals are established, there will remain a continuing requirement to refine them in light of year-to-year accomplishments and experience. After extensive effort and consideration, we find that we are still at the beginning of current discussions of what are widely held and supported rural development goals--and how should such goals be established and kept current; how should the implications of alternative goals and targets be measured and evaluated; how may the discussion and choice of goals and targets be measured and evaluated; and how may the discussion and choice of goals and targets be broadened to include all appropriate Federal and State agencies and the Congress.

Since this process of coordination and evaluation is still in its early stage of development, the body of this report concerns the process by which we propose to establish goals. The economic and social conditions in rural America are the subject of statistical appendixes to this report.

THE GOAL ESTABLISHMENT PROCESS

The Department of Agriculture is currently preparing a benchmark analysis that identifies rural development needs over the next decade. Needs are initially specified in terms of gross requirements if specific conditions are to be realized. The conditions would be in terms of development patterns and include characteristics of the location of residences and of economic activity. Assumptions in terms of migration, for example, would be important. Initial calculations could be based on assumptions of a 10 percent reduction of rural-urban migration, or a 50 percent reduction, or a reversal so that net inmigration of 10 percent results. Requirements in terms of jobs, housing, income levels, investment in public facilities, and other requirements would be estimated for the decade and for each year. Alternatives, in terms of combinations of private and public actions that would be expected to produce the specified changes in observed development patterns would be estimated. Finally, a consistent set of goals for population, income, employment, housing, and quality of community services would be selected based in substantial measure on State and local development plans.

The criteria for selection of these goals will be their impact on development, human need, their practicality and feasibility, and consistency with the values of rural and urban people.

The Department of Agriculture, together with other Federal Departments, will evaluate the need for private and governmental activity and the costs and benefits of alternative strategies for filling various needs and will measure the alternatives against appropriate evaluation criteria.

State and local governments will respond in terms of State and local plans. Such plans, particularly at the State level, must consider overall State development opportunities and requirements--urban as well as rural. The plan should reflect a well thought out allocation of resources--public and private--and establish priorities for community development within each State. The Department will review State plans and consult with States on their provisions and on their implementation.

Finally, the plans States and local districts develop will provide the basis for the estimation of target figures for population, employment, income, housing, and quality of community services and facilities. Analyses of State and local plans will yield estimates of the total national program and its goals. Subsequent annual reports will indicate progress toward these goals.

Because of the way these goals are to be prepared, they will be goals broadly held and widely supported. They will be based on realistic estimates of resources and need and they will provide solid bases for discussions with the Congress regarding appropriations.

However, such goals involve planning at all levels of government. Some local governments are now prepared to undertake seriously such planning. Most are not. While the development of plans can begin at once, it will take several years of very persistent and diligent effort before plans are sufficiently specific to allow hard estimates of national progress based on assembled local reports.

POTENTIAL GOALS

Broadly stated, the goals identified below consist of creating more and better job opportunities, increased incomes, improved ability to retain and attract residents, improved housing, and higher quality community services for the people and communities of rural America. Attainment of these goals is expected to have such effects as:

- Widening employment options for all Americans--both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan residents--those with relatively high, middle-level, or lower incomes; professional, skilled, and semiskilled workers; and experienced workers and novices.
- Widening life-style options for all Americans--options relating to ways of living and working productively and to types of communities in which one chooses to do this.

Pursuit of these broad goals presents some major challenges. For example, in rural areas, employment opportunities must grow faster than the rate at which they are now growing by an average of 170,000 new jobs each year from now through the year 2000--or rural to urban migration will continue. Moreover, the pattern of employment opportunity must be changed to ensure that effective rural purchasing power is more nearly on a par with purchasing power in urban areas if the problem of rural-urban migration is to be effectively addressed. Problems of comparable magnitude and complexity attend the attainment of goals associated with housing, facilities, and services.

Population

The right of free movement of our people is required by our Constitution and benefits this Nation. The pattern of such movement demonstrates, however, that rural America is characterized by net outmigration of young adults, especially those who are best trained. Such outmigration has generally resulted from the existence of more and better employment opportunities in urban than in rural areas.

As a general matter, we wish to adopt policies which will help rural Americans, especially those entering the national work force, to choose where they wish to live on the basis of equal opportunity throughout the land. This implies improving the conditions of rural America so that people have more effective choices among locations and between rural and urban areas.

A long-range population objective is to enable broad rural regions to absorb the equivalent of their natural increase. A short-range objective is simply to effect an annual reduction in the rate of outmigration from rural America. During the 1960's, the potential growth of males of labor force age in nonmetropolitan areas totaled 2.0 million. This compares with an actual growth of males in the labor force during this period of only 139,000. The projected growth of such males for the 1970's is 2.3 million. These data give some indication of the magnitude of outmigration from nonmetropolitan areas during the 1960's. 2/ Success in meeting other rural development objectives will contribute toward the accomplishment of the population goal.

Employment

As an enduring employment goal, a satisfying employment opportunity should exist for all Americans entering the job market, regardless of where they live. Such improvement would follow, in part, from more nonextractive industrial business employment, an upgraded mix of jobs, and higher labor force participation by women. Attainment of this goal will require a demonstrable annual increase in jobs per capita through private capital investment in rural areas over a period of many years.

Income

Metro-nonmetro income differences are documented in appendixes to this report. Differences exist in income from wages and salaries, in transfer

2/ See table 9, page A-19.

income, and in self-employment earnings. Our general income objective for rural America is to ensure that the rural worker receives for his labors an income adequate to sustain him and his family at a level of comfort and buying power that is not less than that enjoyed by the average American worker for the same type of work performed for the same period of time. However, the circumstances of some nonmetro families cannot be alleviated through improvement in employment incomes. For these families, usually dependent upon public assistance and other forms of transfer income, improvement of the equity and level of program benefits is the most direct means of raising their income.

Housing

Decent housing for all Americans continues to be the U.S. housing goal. Replacement of substandard rural housing with standard housing located where people want to live and work is one effort needed to achieve this goal. To do so with primary reliance on the private market and to maintain esthetic characteristics is an important characteristic of such a goal.

Community Services and Facilities

The "package" of community services and facilities available to nonmetro residents is of different composition and quality than that available to metro residents. While it may not be feasible or desirable for every nonmetro housing unit to be connected to a public water and sewer system, it is a goal that all occupied rural housing have access to water supply and sewerage and solid waste disposal arrangements which are adequate to guard the occupants' health and to meet State and Federal environmental protection standards.

Similarly, access to high-quality educational systems is a high priority goal for nonmetro areas.

Access to adequate health care, police and fire protection, and complementary services to enhance local government capabilities in nonmetro areas is also a rural development goal.

- - - - -

The following sections contain a description of levels and trends of development in nonmetro America. The description is basically statistical, and it depends for the most part on material from the 1970 Census. These data are appended to this report to provide a benchmark to permit analyses of specific characteristics of life in nonmetro America, including progress and specific problems.

Profile of metropolitan and nonmetropolitan counties

Indicator	Metropolitan		Nonmetropolitan	
	1960	1970	1960	1970
Population:				
Number (Thou.).....	125,455	147,966	52,868	55,217
Percent 65 years and older.....	8.6	9.3	10.1	11.5
Percent under 18 years old.....	35.1	34.2	37.7	35.1
Percent 18-64 years old.....	56.3	56.5	47.8	53.4
Age dependency ratio <u>1/</u>78	.77	.91	.87
Employment: 2/				
Total employed 14 years old and above (Thou.).....	49,510	60,304	18,634	20,594
Unemployment rate.....	5.5	4.8	5.0	4.3
Labor force participation rate.....	56.8	56.2	51.8	51.4
Labor force participation rate among 18-64 year olds.....	66.3	68.5	62.4	64.9
Employment dependency ratio <u>3/</u>	1.68	1.56	2.00	1.82
Income:				
Median family income.....	6,211	10,406	4,278	7,615
Percent change from 1960.....	--	67.5	--	78.0
Percent of families in poverty.....	17.0	11.3	34.2	20.2
Education:				
Percent 16-17 year olds enrolled.....	81.4	90.5	80.1	86.4
Percent 25 years or older completing at least high school.....	43.7	55.1	34.5	45.0
Housing: 4/				
Total year-round housing units.....	35,950	46,076	20,634	21,581
Percent vacant.....	5.4	4.8	7.8	9.2
Percent lacking plumbing.....	8.1	3.2	26.4	12.2
Percent crowded.....	10.4	7.5	13.6	9.0

1/ Age dependency = the sum of persons under 18 and persons 65 years and over divided by the population aged 18-64.

2/ Labor force age population = 14 years old and above.

3/ Employment dependency = the sum of persons not in the labor force and persons in the labor force but unemployed divided by the number of employed persons.

4/ Based on total year-round occupied units.

APPENDIX A

HUMAN RESOURCES

INTRODUCTION

The data presented in Appendix A are county data for all 3,097 county units in the United States. The counties are grouped by metropolitan-non-metropolitan status as of 1973. 1/ Metro areas are defined as counties within Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's), and all other counties are labeled as nonmetro. 2/ Nonmetropolitan counties are further subdivided into six groups on the basis of two criteria: (a) population concentration in urban places, 3/ and (b) access to metropolitan areas. It is suggested that these six county groups describe a dimension of urban influence in which each succeeding group is affected to a lesser degree by the social and economic conditions of urban areas. This includes the influence of urban areas at a distance as well as within the counties themselves. The categories of urban influence are as follows:

Metropolitan	All counties designated in 1973 as metropolitan.
Nonmetropolitan	All counties not included in the above.
Urbanized Adjacent	Counties contiguous to SMSA's and having 20,000 or more urban residents.
Urbanized Not Adjacent	Counties not contiguous to SMSA's and having 20,000 or more urban residents.

1/ In April 1973, the Office of Management and Budget designated a number of counties as metropolitan. Our data were compiled prior to the final announcement by the Office of Management and Budget and do not include 11 counties in the metropolitan category.

2/ A Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, as defined at the time of the 1970 census, consisted of a county or group of contiguous counties containing at least one city of 50,000 inhabitants or more, or twin cities with a combined population of at least 50,000. In the New England States, SMSA's are made up of towns and cities instead of counties.

3/ Urban places are incorporated or unincorporated places of 2,500 or more inhabitants.

Less Urbanized Adjacent	Counties contiguous to SMSA's and having 2,500 to 19,999 urban residents.
Less Urbanized Not Adjacent	Counties not contiguous to SMSA's and having 2,500 to 19,999 urban residents.
Sparse Adjacent	Counties contiguous to SMSA's and having less than 2,500 urban residents.
Sparse Not Adjacent	Counties not contiguous to SMSA's and having less than 2,500 urban residents.

In comparing county groups over time, the current (1973) metropolitan or nonmetropolitan designation is used for 1960 so that comparisons are made over constant groups of counties. Those counties which became metropolitan between 1960 and 1973 are included in the metropolitan category for both 1960 and 1970. This permits analysis among currently designated nonmetropolitan counties, the counties which are of principal concern to the Rural Development Act of 1972. It should be noted, however, that nonmetropolitan rates of change between 1960 and 1970 for a number of characteristics may be depressed by the inclusion of some rapidly changing counties in the metropolitan category that were non-metropolitan at the beginning of the period.

POPULATION

Population Distribution and Change

The transformation of America from a rural, agricultural society to an urban, industrial one is among the most significant changes in American history. Until the middle of the last century, approximately 9 out of 10 persons were in the rural population. More than half the population was classed as rural until 1920. In 1970, however, only a little over a quarter of the population lived outside of urban places (table 1).

At the beginning of the century the rural and farm populations were largely the same. Since 1910, however, the population living on farms has declined from 32 million to 9.7 million (1970), or from 34 percent to 4.8 percent of the U.S. total. During this same period, the rural nonfarm population more than doubled, increasing from 18 million to 44 million, or from 36 percent of the rural population to 82 percent (fig. 1). Nonfarm rural people live in villages and places of less than 2,500 inhabitants and in nonfarm homes in open country.

Not only is population concentrated in urban places but it is also highly metropolitan. Fully 73 percent of the Nation's population now reside in SMSA's. The percentage has increased slightly from 1960, when 70 percent lived in such places (table 2).

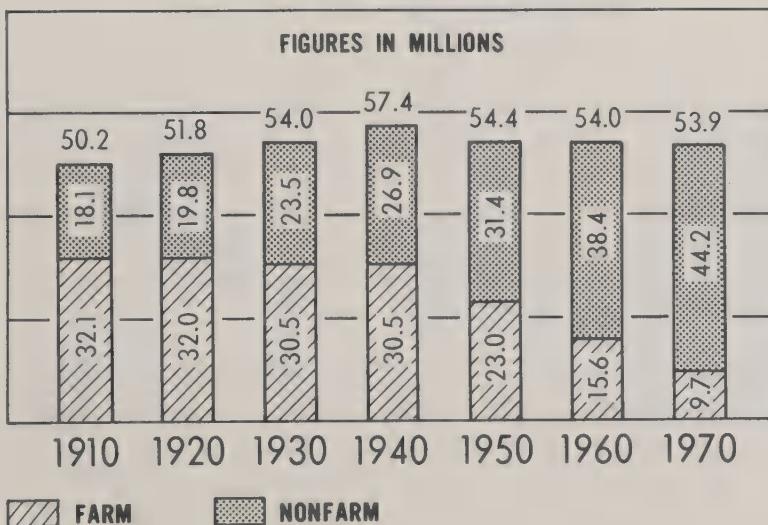
Table 1--Rural population, 1910-70

Decade		Number of persons	Percent of total
Rural population under:		<u>Thou.</u>	<u>Pct.</u>
Current urban definition:			
1970	:	53,887	26.5
1960	:	54,054	30.1
Previous urban definition:			
1950	:	61,198	40.4
1940	:	57,459	43.5
1930	:	54,042	43.9
1920	:	51,768	48.8
1910	:	50,164	54.4

Source: Census of Population, 1970. PC(1)-A1. Number of Inhabitants.

Figure 1

FARM AND NONFARM COMPONENTS OF THE RURAL POPULATION



SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS OF POPULATION.

Table 2--Distribution of population by county groups, 1960 and 1970

County groups	1970		1960	
	Number of persons		Percent of total	
	Thou.	Pct.	Thou.	Pct.
Metropolitan	147,996	72.8	126,455	70.5
Nonmetropolitan	55,217	27.2	52,868	29.5
Urbanized adjacent	13,969	6.9	12,435	6.9
Urbanized not adjacent	7,664	3.8	7,089	4.0
Less urbanized adjacent	13,307	6.6	12,789	7.1
Less urbanized not adjacent	13,598	6.7	13,662	7.6
Sparse adjacent	2,325	1.1	2,316	1.3
Sparse not adjacent	4,374	2.2	4,577	2.6

Source: Table 35.

From 1960 to 1970, the presently nonmetropolitan counties of the country grew in population by 4.4 percent while metropolitan counties grew by 17 percent (fig. 2). Within the nonmetropolitan sector, less urbanized counties lost population while more urbanized areas made moderate gains. These losses were due to outmigration and especially to the loss of farmers and farm-related population. 4/

Population Composition

Age and Sex Structure of the Population

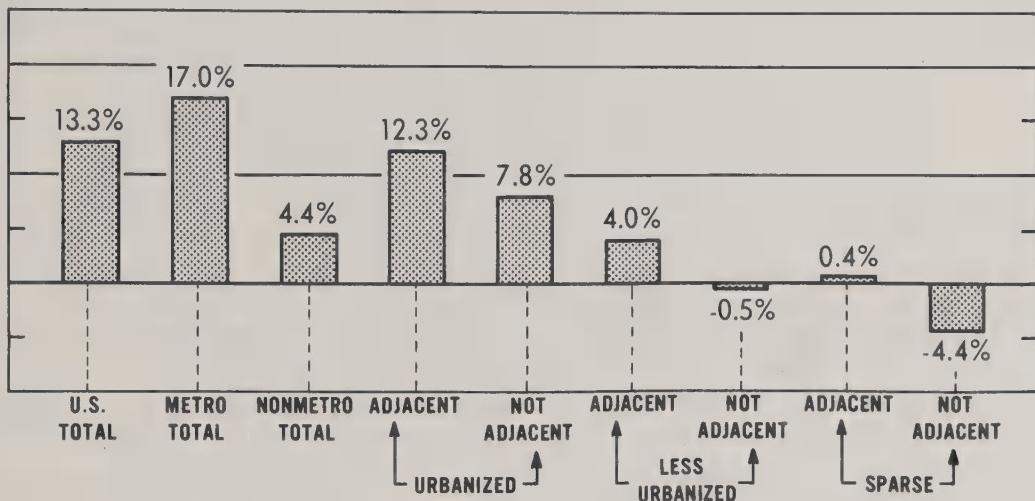
The age and sex structure of a society imposes requirements and limitations on each of its institutions. Age and sex structure has implications for the size, rates of entry and departure, and other aspects of the labor force, for the number of teachers, classrooms, and other educational resources, for family formation and childbearing, for demand for additional housing units, and for the delivery of community, health, and social services. Each institution in society has specific demographic requirements.

The ratio of males to females is somewhat higher in nonmetropolitan than in metropolitan areas. This is especially true in comparing metropolitan (94.8/100) and thinly populated rural (98.4/100) counties (fig. 3). Between 1960 and 1970, sex ratios declined in all groups of counties, as did the

4/ Deviating from this pattern was the Northeastern region, which experienced moderately high rates of growth in its thinly populated rural counties. Population growth rates varied by region, with the West and South leading the Northeast and North Central regions.

Figure 2

PERCENT CHANGE IN METRO AND NONMETRO POPULATIONS, 1960 TO 1970



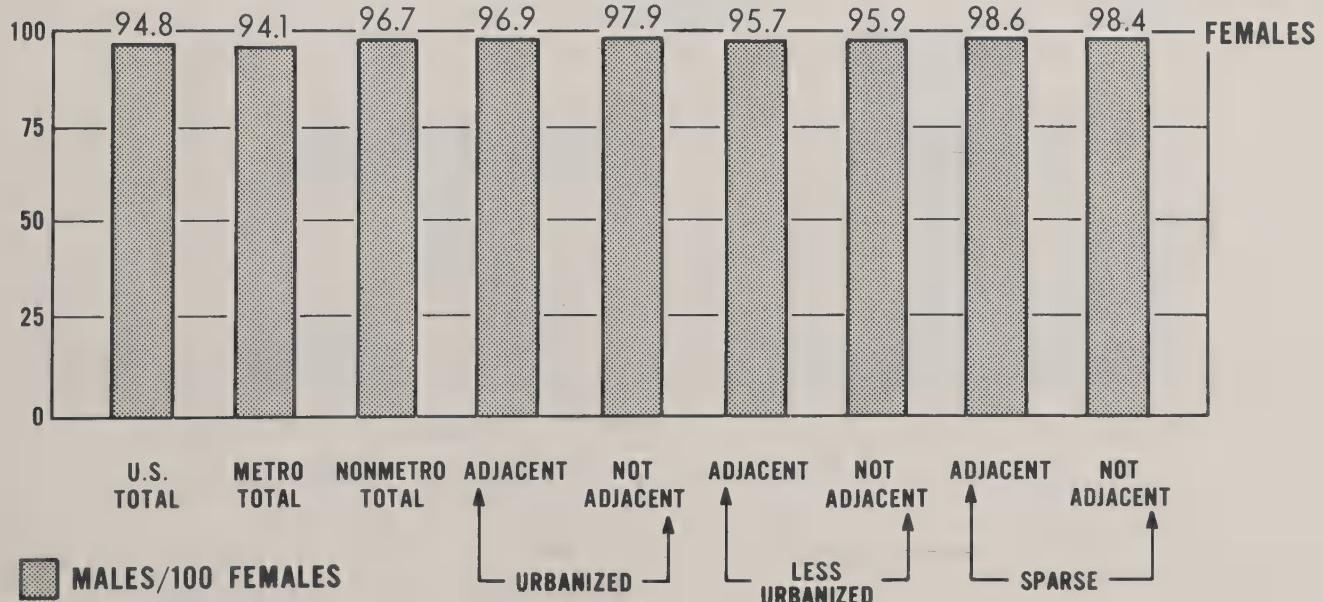
SOURCE: TABLE 35.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. RDS 9-73(8) RURAL DEVELOPMENT SERVICE

Figure 3

SEX RATIOS FOR METRO AND NONMETRO POPULATIONS, 1970



SOURCE: TABLE 36.

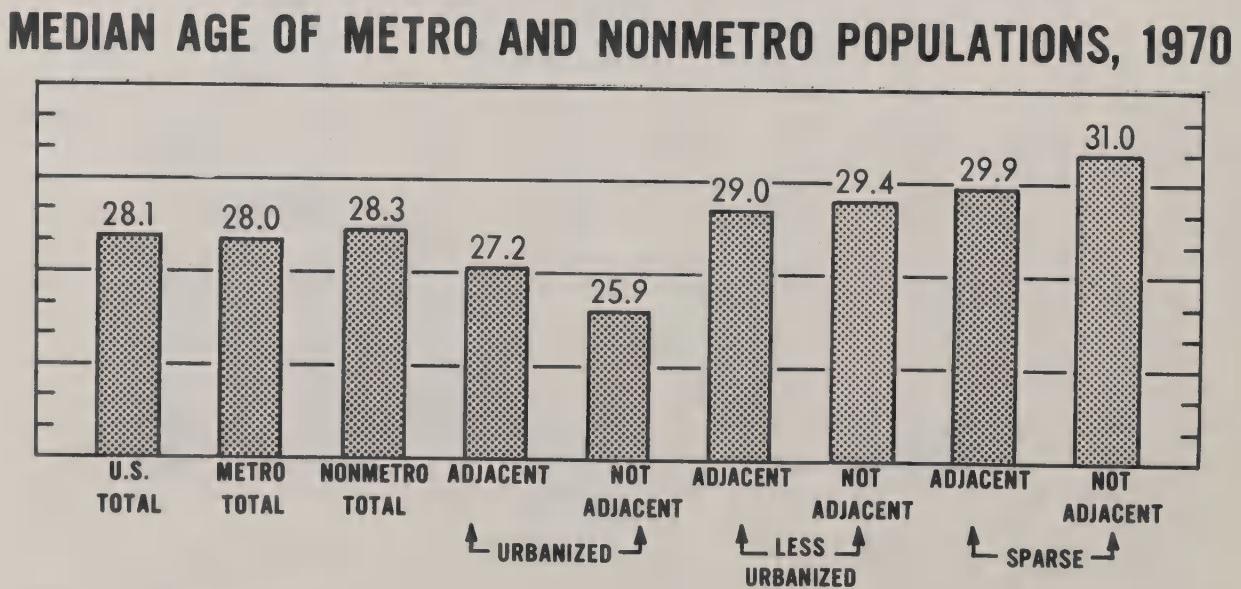
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. RDS 10-73(8) RURAL DEVELOPMENT SERVICE

difference in sex ratios between metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas. In 1960, males outnumbered females in rural counties except in the Northeast. By 1970, the reverse was true and females predominated in all but the sparsely populated-adjacent counties of the West. In the past, the ratio of males to females in rural areas has been extremely high, reaching 150 in some counties. The decline of the sex ratio and the leveling of urban-rural differences in the sex ratio are major alterations in the structure of the American population. These changes are thought to be associated with the reduction of employment in male-oriented industries, such as agriculture and mining, and in the military. The fact that in general women live longer than men is also a factor here.

In 1970, the median age of the nonmetropolitan population was 28.3 years, compared with 28.0 for the metropolitan (fig. 4). This median masks considerable differentiation between the categories of nonmetropolitan residence. The more urbanized counties have clearly younger populations than the more rural areas. This pattern is similar in all regions, although the Northeast and North Central have somewhat older populations than the South and West. Between 1960 and 1970, there was no change in median age for nonmetropolitan areas taken together. Once again, however, differences exist between the residence categories. Populations of urbanized counties became younger during the decade while populations of the more rural counties became older. Increase of median age is associated with outmigration of young adults of working age. Only in the Northeast, which had a 1960-70 nonmetropolitan net inmigration of 212,000 persons, did median age of the nonmetropolitan population decline in 1970.

Figure 4



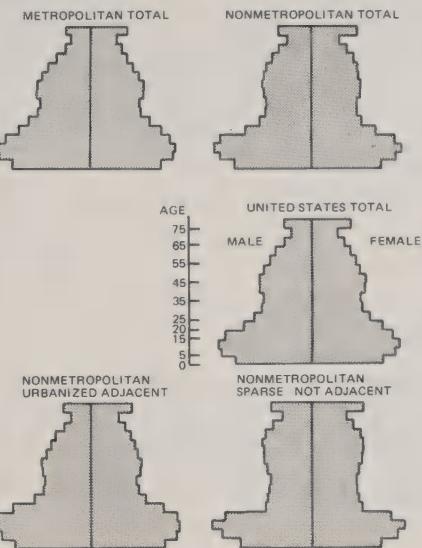
SOURCE: TABLE 37.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. RDS 11-73(8) RURAL DEVELOPMENT SERVICE

The most rural counties are clearly different in age composition from metropolitan and urbanized nonmetropolitan areas (fig. 5). They have a wide base of children under 20, relatively few young adults aged 20-39, and a majority in the middle ages. In the most rural category, persons 60 years of age and older outnumber younger people aged 20-35. The opposite is true in metropolitan and urbanized nonmetropolitan areas.

Figure 5
SEX-AGE PYRAMIDS FOR METRO AND
NONMETRO POPULATIONS, 1970



SOURCE: 1970 U.S. CENSUS OF POPULATION.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. RDS 12-73(B) RURAL DEVELOPMENT SERVICE

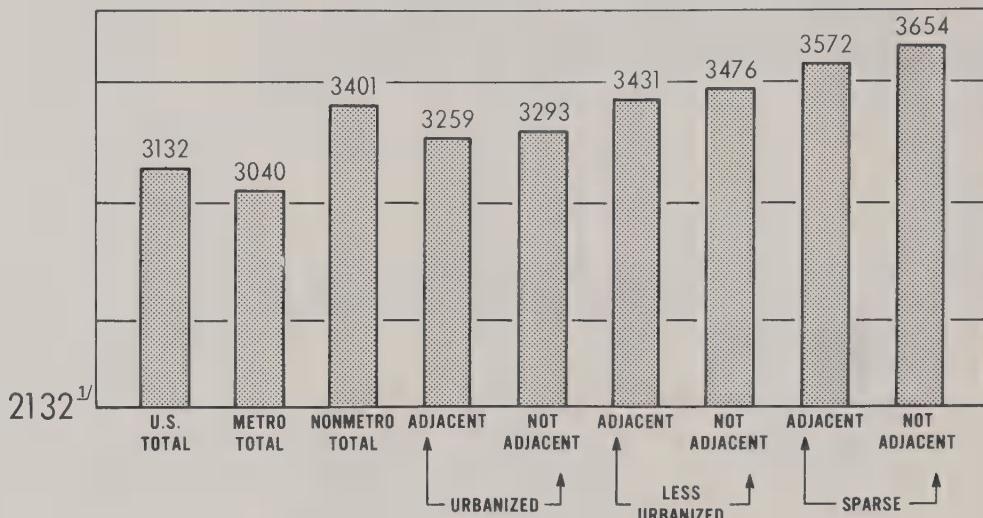
The larger proportion of young children in thinly populated areas reflects high fertility rates. In 1970, the number of children ever born per 1,000 women aged 35-44 was over 3,500 in thinly populated counties (fig. 6). This is clearly higher than the approximately 2,130 children needed for a population to replace itself.^{5/} Comparison of residence groups shows that metropolitan counties exceed the replacement requirement by 40 percent, urbanized nonmetropolitan counties by 53 percent, and thinly populated counties by 72 percent. Regardless of heavy outmigration of young adults and related distortions to the age structure of sparsely populated counties, such counties continue to be areas of high fertility.

As a consequence of differences in fertility and in the proportion of the aged, there is noticeable differentiation between residence groups in the relative proportion of the age groups which comprise the bulk of the productive

5/ This allows for loss of children who do not reach the childbearing ages.

Figure 6

CHILDREN EVER BORN PER 1,000 WOMEN AGED 35-44, METRO AND NONMETRO AREAS, 1970



^{1/} LEVEL OF GENERATIONAL
REPLACEMENT = 2132 C.E.B. PER 1,000 WOMEN 35-44

SOURCE: TABLE 39.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. RDS 13-73(8) RURAL DEVELOPMENT SERVICE

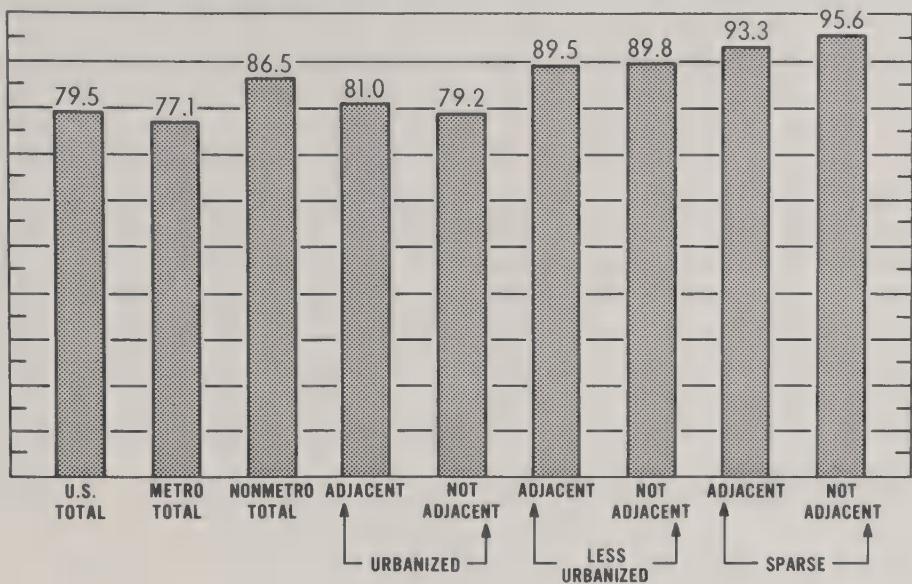
population and the age groups which contribute most heavily to the dependent population. Metropolitan and urbanized nonmetropolitan counties have clearly lower dependency ratios than more rural areas (fig. 7). This is true for both 1960 and 1970 and for all regions.

Mobility

Between 1965 and 1970, 40 percent of Americans changed their place of residence (fig. 8). Although the majority were local movers, 17 percent moved into different counties and 8.6 percent migrated across State lines. The present residents of thinly populated rural counties were less mobile than the population of the country as a whole and particularly less mobile than persons who lived in urbanized nonmetropolitan counties. Fully 20 percent of the residents of urbanized nonmetro areas lived in other counties 5 years prior to the 1970 census, and over 10 percent lived in other States. Their rates of immigration exceeded those of persons in metropolitan areas. Patterns of mobility are similar in all regions except the Northeast, which had relatively high immigration rates in its thinly populated rural counties. Immigration rates were higher in 1960 than in 1970 and higher in the West compared with other regions.

Figure 7

DEPENDENCY RATIOS FOR METRO AND NONMETRO POPULATIONS, 1970



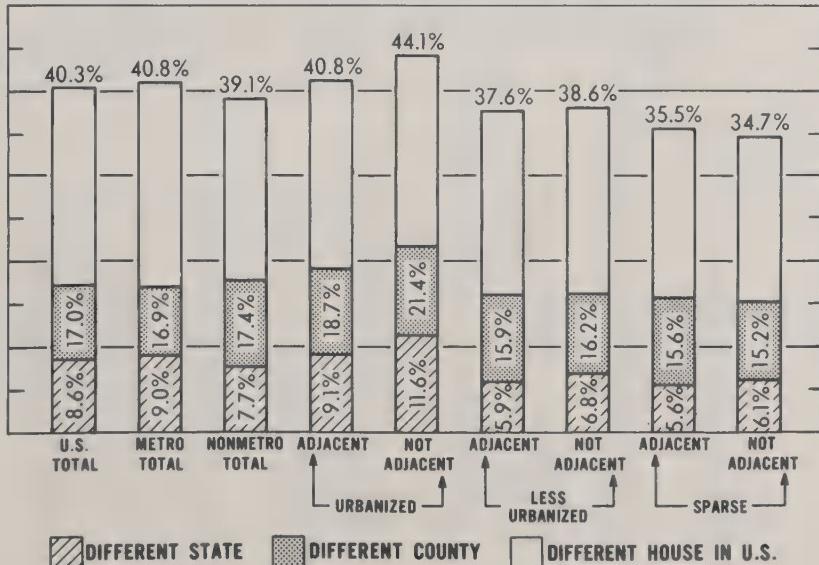
SOURCE: TABLE 39.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. RDS 14-73(8) RURAL DEVELOPMENT SERVICE

Figure 8

RESIDENCE 5 YEARS PRIOR TO 1970 CENSUS, METRO AND NONMETRO POPULATIONS



SOURCE: TABLE 41.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

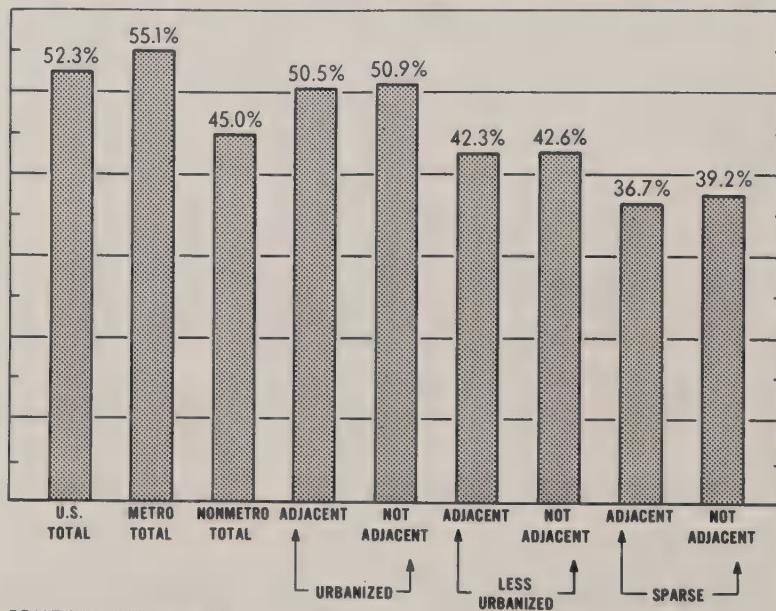
NEG. RDS 15-73(8) RURAL DEVELOPMENT SERVICE

Education

Both educational attainment of the adult population and school enrollment rates of youth are lower in nonmetropolitan than in metropolitan counties and lowest of all in sparsely populated areas. In 1970, only 39.2 percent of the adults in sparsely populated counties had completed high school, in contrast to 45.0 percent for all nonmetropolitan counties and 55.1 percent for the metropolitan total (fig. 9 and table 42). Regionally, the percentage completing high school ranged from a high of 63.8 percent in metropolitan counties of the West to a low of 28.6 percent in totally rural counties of the South. Educational attainment has increased steadily in the past several decades and it should be recognized that some of the urban-rural difference in schooling is attributable to the older population residing in rural areas. School enrollment rates for youth follow much the same pattern as school attainment levels for their adult counterparts. In 1970, enrollment rates for 16 to 17 year olds were highest in metropolitan counties of the North and West and lowest in totally rural counties of the South, where roughly 20 percent of the 16 to 17 year olds were no longer in school.

Figure 9

PERCENT OF HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES IN METRO AND NONMETRO POPULATIONS, AGED 25 OR OLDER, 1970



SOURCE: TABLE 42.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. RDS 16-73(8) RURAL DEVELOPMENT SERVICE

EMPLOYMENT

Employment Change, 1960-70

In 1970, over 77 million workers were employed in the United States. Three-fourths of these workers lived in the Nation's metro areas (table 3). During the 1960's, U.S. employment grew by 12.7 million (19.6 percent). A disproportionately large share of U.S. employment growth (84.1 percent) occurred in metropolitan areas.

On a growth rate basis, metro growth in employment (22.7 percent) was almost twice nonmetro employment growth (11.4 percent). Of the 2 million increase in total employment in nonmetro counties, 41.1 percent was in the urbanized nonmetro counties adjacent to an SMSA. In these counties, the rate of employment during 1960-70 was 19.2 percent, only slightly less than the national average of 19.6 percent. Among the nonmetro county groups, the rate

Table 3--Total employment in 1970 and 1960-70 change in employment in metro and nonmetro counties 1/

Item			Change in total employment, 1960-70		
			Absolute		
	Thousand workers	Percent of U.S.	Thousand workers	Percent of U.S.	Percentage
	:	:	:	:	:
United States.....	77,308.8	100.0	12,669.5	100.0	19.6
Metropolitan, total.....	57,692.3	74.6	10,660.6	84.1	22.7
Nonmetropolitan, total.....	19,616.5	25.4	2,008.9	15.9	11.4
Urbanized:					
Adjacent to SMSA.....	5,120.7	6.6	826.5	6.5	19.2
Not adjacent to SMSA	2,703.4	3.5	345.5	2.7	14.7
Less urbanized:					
Adjacent to SMSA.....	4,750.1	6.2	480.8	3.8	11.3
Not adjacent to SMSA....	4,806.7	6.2	301.4	2.4	6.7
Totally rural:					
Adjacent to SMSA.....	779.6	1.0	53.5	0.4	7.4
Not adjacent to SMSA...:	1,456.0	1.9	1.3	0.1	0.1

1/ Includes all employed persons in 1960 and 1970 including those who did not report the industry of their employment. Metro-nonmetro status as of 1973.

Source: U.S. Census of Population, 1960 and 1970.

of employment growth was least in the most rural county group that was not adjacent to an SMSA. In these counties, the number of jobs was virtually unchanged.

Metro-nonmetro differences in employment growth during the 1960's are largely explained by the decline in extractive industries,^{6/} which are heavily concentrated in nonmetro areas. On a percentage basis, growth in nonextractive industry employment was roughly equal in metro and nonmetro counties. Thus, the lower nonmetro growth in total employment stems from the inability of nonmetro areas to attract enough new employment to offset heavy losses in their extractive industries. From 1960 to 1970, the U.S. loss of employment in extractive industries totaled 1.7 million jobs, representing a reduction of one-third over the 10-year period. Almost 80 percent of this loss of employment occurred in nonmetro areas (1.35 million jobs), such losses being substantial in all nonmetro county groups.

Despite the losses in the extractive industries, nonmetro counties made significant gains in employment in nonextractive industries, particularly in manufacturing employment (table 4). The rate of increase in manufacturing employment was 22.3 percent in nonmetro areas, compared with only 3.7 percent in metro areas. In the number of new manufacturing jobs, almost two out of three of the 1.4 million new jobs were in nonmetro areas.

In contrast to their lead in manufacturing employment growth, nonmetro counties lagged behind metro counties in the rate of growth of employment in service industries (table 4). Service employment in nonmetro areas grew by 28.6 percent during the 1960's, in contrast to 40.0 percent in metro areas. Service employment expanded at its lowest rate in the most rural nonmetro counties. In absolute numbers, of the 6.2 million U.S. growth in service employment, only 19 percent occurred in nonmetro areas. This is in contrast to over 60 percent of the U.S. growth in manufacturing employment occurring in nonmetro America.

As a group, all "other" nonextractive industries expanded more rapidly in metro than in nonmetro areas -- 22.6 percent and 13.3 percent, respectively. In total, of the 4.6 million growth of employment in this group of industries, only 700,000 occurred in nonmetro areas.

Regionally, over one-third of the U.S. employment growth took place in the South (table 5). Of the 2 million growth in U.S. nonmetro employment, over 44 percent (900,000) occurred in the nonmetro South. On a percentage basis, the rate of growth in nonmetro employment growth was higher in both the Northeast and the West than in the South. However, in absolute numbers, employment growth in the nonmetro South was substantially above the combined total for these two regions.

Nonmetro employment growth in the North Central region was substantially below that of nonmetro areas in the other regions. The loss of employment in extractive industries in the North Central nonmetro counties was 476,000 jobs, compared with a loss of 717,000 in the South. However, the gain in nonextractive employment in the North Central region was less than the gain in the South -- 830,000, compared with 1.3 million (table 6). This results in a much smaller net change in total employment for the North Central region.

6/ Agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and mining.

Table 4—Changes in employment in extractive and nonextractive industries in metro and nonmetro counties, 1960-70 1/

Item	Absolute change						Percentage change	
	Extractive industries			Nonextractive industries				
	Total	Manufacturing	Service	All others	Extractive industries	Nonextractive industries		
Thousand workers								
United States.....	-1,699.4	12,216.5	1,367.1	6,220.4	4,629.0	-34.0	21.7	
Metropolitan, total.....	-349.2	9,421.6	498.2	5,033.5	3,889.9	-23.8	21.7	
Nonmetropolitan, total.....	-1,350.2	2,794.8	868.9	1,186.8	739.1	-38.2	20.5	
Urbanized:								
Adjacent to SMSA.....	-159.1	830.7	196.3	382.8	251.5	-33.6	22.5	
Not adjacent to SMSA....	-115.0	381.9	70.2	204.2	107.5	-36.2	19.3	
Less urbanized:								
Adjacent to SMSA.....	-369.2	712.8	279.2	255.6	178.0	-40.1	22.0	
Not adjacent to SMSA....	-413.9	582.9	210.5	242.0	130.4	-38.2	17.6	
Totally rural:								
Adjacent to SMSA.....	-90.6	121.3	47.8	38.1	35.4	-42.0	24.6	
Not adjacent to SMSA....	-202.4	165.2	64.7	64.1	36.3	-38.6	18.4	

Because of rounding, parts do not necessarily sum to totals.

1/ Unlike the figures in table 3, employment figures here do not include 4.8 million employed persons not reporting industry of employment in 1970 and 2.6 million in 1960.

Source: U.S. Census of Population, 1960 and 1970.

Table 5--Total employment in 1970 and 1960-70 change in employment in metro and nonmetro counties, by regions 1/

Region	Total employment, 1970			Change in employment, 1960-70		
				Absolute change		
	Total	Metro-politan	Nonmetro-politan	Total	Metro-politan	Nonmetro-politan
----- Thousand workers -----						
United States.....	77,308.8	57,692.3	19,616.5	12,669.5	10,660.6	2,008.9
Northeast.....	19,429.7	16,997.5	2,432.2	2,322.9	2,002.6	320.3
North Central.....	21,909.6	15,427.0	6,482.6	3,006.5	2,486.1	520.4
South.....	22,991.9	14,668.0	8,323.9	4,376.4	3,490.0	886.4
West.....	12,977.6	10,599.8	2,377.8	2,963.7	2,681.9	281.9

Because of rounding, parts do not necessarily sum to totals.

1/ Includes all employed persons in 1960 and 1970 including those who did not report the industry of their employment.

Source: U.S. Census of Population, 1960 and 1970.

Table 6—Changes in employment in extractive and nonextractive industries in metro and nonmetro counties,
by regions, 1960-70 1/

Item	Absolute change (in thousands)						Percentage change			
	Extractive industries			Nonextractive industries			Extractive industries			
	Total	Manufacturing	Service	Total	Manufacturing	Others	Total	Manufacturing	Others	
United States.....	-1,699.4	12,216.5	1,367.1	6,220.4	4,629.0	-34.0	21.7	7.8	37.1	20.3
Metropolitan.....	-349.2	9,421.6	498.2	5,033.5	3,889.9	-23.8	21.7	3.7	40.0	22.6
Nonmetropolitan....	-1,350.2	2,794.8	868.9	1,186.8	739.1	-38.2	20.5	22.3	28.6	13.3
Northeast.....	-135.8	1,910.2	-344.5	1,396.6	2,871.4	-30.8	12.0	-06.0	32.8	16.0
Metropolitan....	-64.3	1,586.2	-386.3	1,225.6	2,483.3	-26.5	11.3	-07.7	32.8	51.8
Nonmetropolitan....	-71.4	324.0	41.8	171.0	388.1	-36.0	17.6	6.3	32.8	17.8
North Central.....	-580.0	3,086.3	433.9	1,570.3	1,082.1	-34.3	18.7	7.6	35.9	16.9
Metropolitan....	-103.9	2,248.8	174.3	1,176.6	897.8	-29.0	18.7	3.9	38.6	19.9
Nonmetropolitan....	-476.1	837.5	259.6	393.7	184.2	-35.7	18.7	20.8	29.7	9.7
South.....	-857.3	4,496.3	1,043.9	1,828.3	1,624.2	-40.3	28.4	26.2	35.4	24.4
Metropolitan....	-140.5	3,163.9	480.2	1,413.9	1,269.8	-26.4	31.2	20.8	41.1	28.9
Nonmetropolitan....	-716.7	1,332.4	563.7	414.4	354.4	-45.0	23.5	33.7	23.9	15.7
West.....	-126.3	2,723.7	233.8	1,425.2	1,064.7	-16.9	30.7	11.0	48.3	28.0
Metropolitan....	-40.4	2,422.8	230.0	1,217.4	975.3	-12.1	33.5	12.7	51.2	32.0
Nonmetropolitan....	-85.9	300.9	3.8	207.7	89.3	-20.8	18.5	1.2	36.1	11.9

Because of rounding, parts do not necessarily sum to totals.

1/Unlike figures in table 3, employment figures here do not include 4.8 million employed persons not reporting industry of employment in 1970 and 2.6 million in 1960.

Source: U.S. Census of Population, 1960 and 1970.

Manufacturing employment in the nonmetro South increased by over one-third (564,000 jobs) during the 1960's, which represented over 48 percent of total U.S. nonmetro growth in manufacturing employment. Manufacturing employment in the nonmetro areas of the North Central region increased by 20.8 percent (260,000 jobs), but there was little growth in manufacturing in the nonmetro areas of the Northeast and West.

Labor Force Participation

Net Changes

During the 1960's, the number of males in the labor force increased by over 4.6 million, while the number of women increased by 8.4 million (table 7). Metropolitan areas experienced almost 4.5 of the 4.6 million male increase and 6.5 million of the 8.4 million female increase.

Considering the changes within nonmetro areas, it can be seen that increases in the female labor force accounted for over 93 percent of the total nonmetro increases. While the male labor force increased in the more urbanized nonmetro counties, it decreased in the more rural counties, thus keeping the net increase for nonmetro males to 139,000, compared with almost 1.9 million net increase for nonmetro women. Even in the more rural county grouping, where the male labor force decreased, the female labor force increased. Yet the female increase of almost 111,000 was not enough to prevent a net labor force reduction of 6,486 for the most rural counties.

Participation Rates

Labor force participation rates were higher for both males and females in metro areas than in nonmetro areas (table 8). For males, participation was over 5 percentage points higher in metro areas than in nonmetro areas while participation of metro females was over 4 percentage points above their nonmetro counterparts. For both sexes, the labor force participation rate was lowest in the most rural nonmetro counties. In these entirely rural counties not adjacent to an SMSA, the labor force participation rates of males and females were 7.5 and 8.5 percentage points below the U.S. average, respectively.

Regionally, participation of males in the labor force was lowest in the most rural of nonmetro counties of the South, where roughly four in 10 adult males were not in the labor force. For females, the participation rate was lowest in the thinly populated counties not adjacent to an SMSA of the North Central region.

Labor Force Replacement

Labor force replacement rates show the potential percentage increase in the male labor force for a given time period in the absence of net migration. This increase is based on the departure through death or retirement of persons in the labor force at the beginning of the period plus the entry of persons reaching labor force age during the period. The statistic assumes that mortality will remain at the rate of recent trends and that no migration will occur to affect metro-nonmetro or regional comparisons. The importance of the statistic

Table 7--Net change in the labor force in metro and nonmetro counties, by sex, 1960-70

Item		Total	Metro- politan	Nonmetropolitan					
				Total	Urbanized		Less urbanized		Thinly populated
					Adjacent to SMSA	Not ad- jacent to SMSA	Adjacent to SMSA	Not ad- jacent to SMSA	Adjacent to SMSA
<u>Number</u>									
United States, 1970...	82,897,435	61,828,047	21,069,386	5,560,997	3,052,652	5,005,129	5,087,386	823,495	1,539,727
Change, 1960-70.....	13,019,952	10,993,006	2,026,946	856,791	368,848	477,574	276,687	53,532	-6,486
Male, 1970.....	52,076,663	38,545,773	13,530,890	3,540,772	1,960,745	3,204,512	3,249,136	545,462	1,030,263
Change, 1960-70.....	4,608,942	4,469,922	139,020	309,029	87,886	22,205	-142,571	-20,087	-117,442
Female, 1970.....	30,820,770	23,282,274	7,538,496	2,020,225	1,091,907	1,800,617	1,838,250	278,033	509,464
Change, 1960-70.....	8,411,010	6,525,084	1,887,926	547,762	280,962	455,369	419,258	73,619	110,956

Source: U.S. Censuses of Population, 1960 and 1970.

Table 8--Rate of participation in the labor force of persons 14 years of age and over in metro and nonmetro counties, by sex and region, 1970

		Nonmetropolitan					
Item	U.S.	Metro-	Urbanized	Less urbanized	Totally rural		
		Total	Adjacent to SMSA	Not ad- jacent to SMSA	Adjacent to SMSA	Not ad- jacent to SMSA	Adjacent to SMSA
Percent in labor force							
United States:	Male.....	72.8	74.4	68.8	71.0	71.4	68.2
	Female.....	39.6	40.8	36.1	38.3	38.1	35.6
Northeast:	Male.....	73.3	73.8	70.0	70.6	68.8	68.6
	Female.....	40.2	40.6	37.2	37.5	37.7	36.2
North Central:	Male.....	73.9	75.5	70.5	72.4	70.7	71.1
	Female.....	39.6	41.1	36.2	39.5	38.8	35.9
South:	Male.....	71.0	73.6	67.0	71.1	71.0	66.4
	Female.....	38.8	40.7	35.8	38.7	38.3	35.5
West:	Male.....	73.8	74.9	69.6	68.7	71.5	67.2
	Female.....	39.9	41.0	35.6	36.1	36.9	34.1

Source: U.S. Census of Population, 1970.

is that it allows an estimate of the percentage increase in jobs which would be necessary to provide local employment of those people entering the labor force. This measure can be computed for women, but only data for men are now available.

Using the replacement rates described above, it was earlier projected that, during 1960-70, the nonmetropolitan male population of labor force age would increase by 15.5 percent, in contrast to 9.3 percent for metro males of labor force age (table 9). But, as table 7 shows, actual 1960-70 increases in the number of males in the labor force in nonmetro areas were very minimal (139,000), suggesting large outmigration during the 1960's of nonmetro males to metro areas to obtain employment. The percentage difference in projected growth (assuming no migration) of males of labor force age and actual growth in the number of males in the labor force was greatest in the most rural counties. For instance, based on the 1960 male population, it was projected that without migration during 1960-70, the adult male population would increase by 174,000 in the most rural group of counties, but the number of males in the labor force actually decreased by 117,000 during the decade.

Table 9--Projected replacement rates of males of labor force age, 1960-70 and 1970-80, and actual growth in males in labor force, 1960-70, metro and nonmetro counties

Item	Projected net replacement, 1960-70 (Male population 20-64 yrs. old)		Actual growth in males in labor force, 1960-70 (Males 14 yrs. & over)		Projected net replacement, 1970-80 (Male population 20-64 yrs. old)	
	Thou.	Rate	Thou.	Thou.	Rate	
United States.....	5,078.8	11.1	4,608.9	8,146.6	15.9	
Metropolitan, total.....	3,075.8	9.3	4,469.9	5,831.8	15.4	
Nonmetropolitan, total....	2,003.1	15.5	139.0	2,314.8	17.2	
Urbanized:						
Adjacent to SMSA.....	447.0	14.3	309.0	634.5	18.1	
Not adjacent to SMSA.:	284.2	15.9	87.9	376.1	19.4	
Less urbanized:						
Adjacent to SMSA.....	478.2	15.6	22.2	529.5	16.6	
Not adjacent to SMSA.:	525.5	16.1	-142.6	538.3	16.6	
Totally rural:						
Adjacent to SMSA.....	94.0	17.1	-20.1	84.4	15.1	
Not adjacent to SMSA.:	174.0	16.0	-117.4	151.9	14.6	

Source: Replacement data from cooperative project of the Rural Development Service and the University of Georgia.

The replacement rates projected for 1970-80 are substantially higher than the 1960-70 rates for metro counties but only slightly higher for the total of nonmetro counties and lower for the more rural nonmetro counties. The replacement rates for the most rural counties declined (-2.0 percentage points for thinly populated adjacent to an SMSA and -1.4 percentage points for thinly populated nonadjacent areas). But the most important change is the great increase in potential growth of the metropolitan labor force. As a result of the high urban birth rates of the 1950's, the metropolitan male labor force will have a growth rate in the 1970's more than 50 percent higher than that of the 1960's. The cities and their suburbs presently have a huge indigenous supply of young workers entering the labor force, and do not have to rely on migrants from rural areas and small cities to supply part of their needs, as was the case earlier.

In the 1970's, nonmetro areas will need 2.3 million more jobs for males during the 1970's if migration to metro areas is to be halted. Clearly, non-metro areas must do better than they have recently in creating employment if the current metro-nonmetro population distribution is to be maintained.

INCOME

Income Levels

In 1969, median family income in nonmetropolitan counties was \$7,615 -- 20 percent lower than the U.S. average of \$9,590 and 27 percent lower than the metropolitan figure of \$10,406 (table 10). Over one-half of families living in metropolitan counties had incomes of \$10,000 or more, in contrast to only approximately one-third of all families in nonmetropolitan counties. Among the six nonmetropolitan county groups, median family income was lowest (\$6,142) in the totally rural counties not adjacent to an SMSA and highest (\$8,701) in the nonmetropolitan counties exhibiting the most urban influence (adjacent to an SMSA and having at least 20,000 urban residents). In the most rural county group, median family income was 36 percent (\$3,448) below the U.S. average. Among regions, median family income was highest in metropolitan counties of the North and West and lowest in the thinly populated counties not adjacent to an SMSA in the South (table 44). Such rural Southern counties had median family incomes of less than half those of U.S. metropolitan counties of the North and West. In the most rural, Southern county group, less than 20 percent of the families had incomes of \$10,000 or more.

During 1959-69, median family income in the U.S. increased by almost \$4,000, or 69 percent -- from \$5,660 to \$9,590. The percentage growth in median family income was greater in nonmetropolitan counties (78 percent) than in metropolitan counties (67.5 percent), but the absolute growth, in dollars, was \$858 less in nonmetropolitan counties than in metropolitan counties. Further, the largest percentage increase in median family income was in the more rural county groups, but these groups had the least absolute increase of any county group -- \$2,897, compared with \$3,930 for the United States.

Regionally, across county groups, the largest 1959-69 percentage increase in median family income was in the thinly populated, Southern counties not adjacent to an SMSA. There, median family income more than doubled, but this

Table 10--Median family income in metro and nonmetro counties,
1969, and 1959-69 change

Item	Median family income, 1969	1959-69 change in median family income	
		Absolute	Percentage
		<u>Dollars</u>	
United States.....	9,590	3,930	69.4
Metropolitan.....	10,406	4,195	67.5
Nonmetropolitan.....	7,615	3,337	78.0
Urbanized:			
Adjacent to SMSA.....	8,701	3,566	69.4
Not adjacent to SMSA....	8,086	3,266	67.8
Less urbanized:			
Adjacent to SMSA.....	7,456	3,403	84.0
Not adjacent to SMSA....	7,094	3,174	81.0
Totally rural:			
Adjacent to SMSA.....	6,412	3,142	96.1
Not adjacent to SMSA....	6,142	2,897	89.3

Source: U.S. Census of Population, 1960 and 1970.

increase was the smallest, in absolute dollars, of any region-county grouping increase -- \$1,173 below the U.S. average growth.

Sources of Income

Wages and salaries provide a smaller part of total income in rural areas (table 11). For the United States, \$8 out of every \$10 of income came from wages and salaries in 1969. In the more rural county groups, however, only \$6 of every \$10 came from wages and salaries. This difference is explained partly by the importance of self-employment income (both farm and nonfarm) in the non-metro areas. However, it is also partly due to the greater proportions of persons 65 years and over in nonmetro areas who depend on social security income.

Incidence and Structure of Poverty

In nonmetropolitan counties, the incidence of poverty in 1969 was almost twice the incidence in metropolitan counties -- 20.2 percent, in contrast to

Table 11--Sources of income of families and unrelated individuals in metro and nonmetro counties, 1969

Item	Percent of total income reported as:					
	Wages and salaries	Nonfarm, self- employment	Farm, self- employment	Social Security	Public Assistance	All other income
United States.....	78.6	7.5	1.4	3.5	0.7	8.3
Metropolitan.....	79.9	7.3	0.4	3.1	0.7	8.6
Nonmetropolitan.....	73.7	8.6	4.9	4.9	0.8	7.0
Urbanized:						
Adjacent to SMSA.....	78.1	7.6	2.1	4.2	0.6	7.3
Not adjacent to SMSA....	77.6	8.3	2.4	4.1	0.7	6.8
Less urbanized:						
Adjacent to SMSA.....	73.2	8.6	5.6	5.1	0.9	6.7
Not adjacent to SMSA....	70.4	9.5	6.7	5.4	1.0	7.0
Totally rural:						
Adjacent to SMSA.....	69.1	8.9	7.9	5.9	1.2	7.1
Not adjacent to SMSA....	62.5	10.0	12.5	6.2	1.2	7.6

Source: U.S. Census of Population, 1970.

11.3 percent (table 12). Further, the incidence of poverty in 1969 in totally rural nonmetropolitan counties was twice the U.S. average and almost three times that in metropolitan counties. Across all nonmetropolitan counties, one in five persons had incomes below the poverty level and in the most rural nonmetropolitan county group, over one in four persons was in poverty.

Regionally, metropolitan counties of the North and West had the lowest incidence of poverty in 1969, and the most rural of Southern counties had the greatest proportion in poverty (table 46). The incidence of poverty ranged from a low of 9.2 percent in North Central metropolitan counties to a high of 35.3 percent in the most rural counties of the nonmetropolitan South. In the nonmetropolitan South as a whole, over one in four persons was in poverty in 1969.

Table 12--Incidence of poverty in metro and nonmetro counties, 1969 and 1959 ^{1/}

Item	:	1969	:	1959
	:			
	:			<u>Percent</u>
	:			
United States	:	13.7		22.1
	:			
Metropolitan	:	11.3		17.0
Nonmetropolitan	:	20.2		34.2
	:			
Urbanized: Adjacent to SMSA	:	14.7		24.7
Not adjacent to SMSA	:	17.9		29.0
	:			
Less urbanized: Adjacent to SMSA	:	21.0		36.5
Not adjacent to SMSA	:	22.6		37.7
	:			
Totally rural: Adjacent to SMSA	:	26.7		45.3
Not adjacent to SMSA	:	27.4		44.2
	:			

^{1/} A person is defined as being in poverty if the income of the household in which he resides falls below a specified "poverty threshold." At the core of the definition is a nutritionally adequate food plan designed by the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture. Poverty thresholds vary by household size, sex of head, number of children under 18 years, and farm and nonfarm residence and are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. Therefore, theoretically at least, these thresholds represent income necessary for a "constant" level of living across household types and sizes and residences and over time. In 1969, the threshold for a nonfarm family of 4 was \$3,743, ranging from \$1,487 for an aged, farm female living alone to \$6,116 for a nonfarm family of 7 or more persons with a male head. The 1959 poverty thresholds were substantially lower in absolute dollars but represented the same "purchasing power" as the 1969 thresholds.

Source: U.S. Census of Population, 1960 and 1970.

During 1959-69, the percentage of persons in poverty declined from 22.1 to 13.7 percent for the United States, with the decline being substantial in all regions and metro-nonmetro county groups (table 12). The decline, in terms of percentage points, was greatest in the nonmetropolitan South, particularly in the most rural counties. For the entire nonmetropolitan South, the incidence of poverty declined by 18 percentage points -- from 45.9 percent to 27.7 percent. It is apparent that these large declines were a function of the magnitude of poverty in these counties in 1959 relative to poverty in other types of counties and regions.

Metro-nonmetro differences in the structure of poverty were greatest with respect to age and family type. In metropolitan counties, much larger proportions of the poor are in families headed by females. On the other hand, in nonmetropolitan counties, the poor are more likely to be aged or in families headed by an employed male. In metropolitan counties, almost 40 percent of all poor families were headed by females, in contrast to 23.2 percent in all nonmetropolitan counties and only 16.7 percent in the most rural of nonmetropolitan counties (table 13). Regionally, this figure ranged from a high of 43.5 percent in Northeastern metropolitan counties to a low of 12.6 percent in the most rural of nonmetropolitan counties of the North Central region.

The incidence of poverty among families of employed male heads 14-64 years old (table 14) was lowest in Northern metropolitan counties (2.5 percent) and

Table 13--Percentage of poverty families with female heads,
metro and nonmetro counties, by regions, 1969

Item	:	:	:	:	:
	:United :States	:North- :east	:North :Central	:South	:West
	:	:	:	:	:
United States.....	32.9	40.9	32.1	29.4	36.1
Metropolitan.....	39.8	43.5	42.0	35.9	40.4
Nonmetropolitan.....	23.2	27.6	19.4	23.9	25.0
Urbanized:					
Adjacent to SMSA.....	28.3	30.4	27.4	28.1	27.0
Not adjacent to SMSA....	28.8	25.9	26.3	29.6	29.7
Less urbanized:					
Adjacent to SMSA.....	22.4	23.7	18.8	23.4	23.8
Not adjacent to SMSA....	21.9	24.4	18.1	23.2	23.0
Totally rural:					
Adjacent to SMSA.....	19.3	22.0	14.2	20.3	19.0
Not adjacent to SMSA....	16.7	21.4	12.6	18.5	18.2

Source: U.S. Census of Population, 1970.

Table 14--Incidence of poverty among families with employed male heads 14-64 years old in metro and nonmetro counties, by regions, 1969

Item	United States	North-east	North-Central	South	West
	<u>Percent</u>				
	:	:	:	:	:
United States.....	4.8	2.7	3.5	8.2	3.8
Metropolitan.....	3.4	2.5	2.5	5.7	3.2
Nonmetropolitan.....	8.5	4.0	6.0	12.4	6.5
Urbanized:	:				
Adjacent to SMSA.....	5.3	3.4	3.4	8.6	6.4
Not adjacent to SMSA....	6.8	5.0	4.4	9.5	5.1
Less urbanized:	:				
Adjacent to SMSA.....	9.0	4.3	5.4	12.9	6.6
Not adjacent to SMSA....	9.9	5.0	7.3	13.7	6.5
Totally rural:	:				
Adjacent to SMSA.....	12.9	6.2	8.7	15.8	6.9
Not adjacent to SMSA....	14.0	6.1	11.9	17.7	10.2

Source: U.S. Census of Population, 1970.

highest in the most rural of southern nonmetropolitan counties (17.7 percent). For the most rural southern counties this figure was almost four times the national average of 4.8 percent. For the United States as a whole, 19.2 percent of all poor persons were 65 years or over (table 15). In the less urbanized, nonmetropolitan counties of the North Central region, almost one-third of all poor people were also aged -- the highest of any county group.

Among all people in poverty, income from earnings comprised almost half (49.5 percent) of 1969 income (table 16). In nonmetropolitan counties, 51.6 percent of the poverty population's income came from earnings. Social security income was a relatively more important income source to the nonmetropolitan poor than to their metropolitan counterparts. Social security income made up 30.2 and 28.3 percent of the poor's income in nonmetropolitan and metropolitan areas, respectively.

On the other hand, public assistance income comprised 15.2 percent of income of the metropolitan poor, in contrast to 10.6 percent of total income of the nonmetropolitan poor. Whereas metro-nonmetro differences in the importance of social security income to poor people can be explained by the greater incidences of aged poor in nonmetropolitan areas, the greater importance of public

Table 15--Percent of all people in poverty who were 65 years or over
in metro and nonmetro counties, by regions, 1969

Item	United	North-	North	South	West
	States	east	Central		
United States.....	19.2	22.2	23.8	17.0	15.7
Metropolitan.....	18.3	21.5	21.0	16.0	15.4
Nonmetropolitan.....	20.6	19.6	27.8	17.9	16.7
Urbanized:					
Adjacent to SMSA.....	20.8	26.2	26.7	17.2	14.8
Not adjacent to SMSA....	18.2	19.5	25.0	16.5	15.7
Less urbanized:					
Adjacent to SMSA.....	21.7	27.6	31.3	18.5	19.0
Not adjacent to SMSA....	20.9	26.1	27.8	18.1	18.8
Totally rural:					
Adjacent to SMSA.....	20.2	26.8	30.3	17.8	22.8
Not adjacent to SMSA....	20.0	25.1	24.9	18.4	14.4

Source: U.S. Census of Population, 1970.

assistance to the metropolitan poor no doubt results from metro-nonmetro differences in family structure. The current package of public assistance programs is more effective in providing income in metropolitan areas because it is heavily weighted toward Aid to Families With Dependent Children (AFDC). In nonmetro areas, families needing assistance more frequently have a male head and thus do not qualify for AFDC. Therefore, the effective total package of public assistance available in nonmetro areas is smaller than in metro areas.

Table 16--Sources of income of the poverty population, metro and nonmetro counties, 1969

Item	Earnings	Social Security	Public Assistance
	:	:	:
<u>Percent of total income</u>			
United States.....	49.5	29.0	13.4
Metropolitan.....	48.2	28.3	15.2
Nonmetropolitan.....	51.6	30.2	10.6
Urbanized:			
Adjacent to SMSA.....	50.6	31.2	10.0
Not adjacent to SMSA....	54.5	27.7	10.2
Less urbanized:			
Adjacent to SMSA.....	51.1	30.8	10.6
Not adjacent to SMSA...:	51.0	30.5	10.9
Totally rural:			
Adjacent to SMSA.....	53.4	28.7	11.1
Not adjacent to SMSA...:	51.9	29.6	11.2

Source: U.S. Census of Population, 1970.

APPENDIX B

COMMUNITY RESOURCES

INTRODUCTION

The subject areas included in Appendix B are housing and community services and facilities. Data for the housing section were obtained from the 1960 and 1970 Censuses of Housing.^{7/} The 1957, 1967, and 1972 Censuses of Governments were the primary sources of data for the community services and facilities section.

The data are presented on a metropolitan-nonmetropolitan basis. Unlike the preceding section on human resources, however, this section does not show data for the currently designated metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas. Instead, the data are presented for metro and nonmetro areas as they existed in 1960 and 1970.

The number of SMSA's increased from 212 in 1960 to 228 in 1970, and some existing SMSA's were expanded. Thus, the geographic areas have changed, and care should be exercised in making metro-nonmetro comparisons over time.

HOUSING

In 1970, there were 22.4 million housing units in nonmetro areas, only 444,000 more than in 1960 (table 47). Of all housing units in the United States in 1970, 33 percent were in nonmetro areas, down from 38 percent in 1960. Nationally, the housing supply increased 18 percent, from 58 million units in 1960 to 69 million in 1970.

The limited growth over the 1960-70 decade in nonmetro areas is largely accounted for by the fact that much of the expansion occurred in areas which became SMSA's between 1960 and 1970. In areas classed as nonmetro in 1960, housing units increased 14 percent by 1970, still somewhat less than the 20-percent increase in areas classed as metro in 1960.

Occupied Housing Units

Of the 63.4 million occupied housing units in 1970, 19.6 million were in nonmetro areas (table 17). Regionally, 43 percent of all nonmetro housing was in the South, 30 percent in the North Central region, 15 percent in the Northeast, and 12 percent in the West.

^{7/} U.S. Census of Housing, HC(2), No. 2-10, 1960. U.S. Census of Housing HC(2)-1, 1970. U.S. Census of Housing, HC(1)Al, 1970.

Table 17--Occupied housing units in nonmetro and metro counties, 1960 and 1970

Location	Units		Percent change, 1960 to 1970	
	1960	1970		
:				
<u>Thousands</u>		<u>Percent</u>		
Nonmetro	19,024	19,587	3.0	
Metro	34,000	43,863	29.0	
All housing	53,024	63,450	19.7	
:				

From 1960 to 1970, the number of occupied housing units in nonmetro areas increased 10 percent in the Northeast and 7 percent in the South but declined slightly in both the West and the North Central regions. Had the designated metro areas in 1960 remained unchanged, however, all regions would have shown a sizable increase in nonmetro housing units. For example, the West would have shown a 21-percent increase in nonmetro housing units instead of a 1-percent decline.

Occupied housing units increased more rapidly than population from 1960 to 1970, reflecting a decline in household size; an increase in units occupied by the elderly separate from their families; and an increase in independent housing by young, unmarried persons.

Vacant Housing

In 1970, 12.5 percent of the nonmetro housing supply was classed as vacant. Over 1.3 million units were used part-time. Another 700,000 units were available for rent or for sale, and 143,000 were rented or sold but awaiting occupancy. The remaining 630,000 consisted of unused housing that was not actively on the market for occupancy. The total of 2.8 million vacant units in nonmetro areas thus includes a sizable quantity of unused or little used housing offering considerable potential as a low cost means of effectively increasing the supply of rural housing.

Vacant units were considerably more prevalent in nonmetro areas -- 12.5 percent, compared with 5.2 percent in metro areas. In nonmetro areas, the vacancy rate was lowest in the South (10 percent) and highest in the Northeast (18 percent).

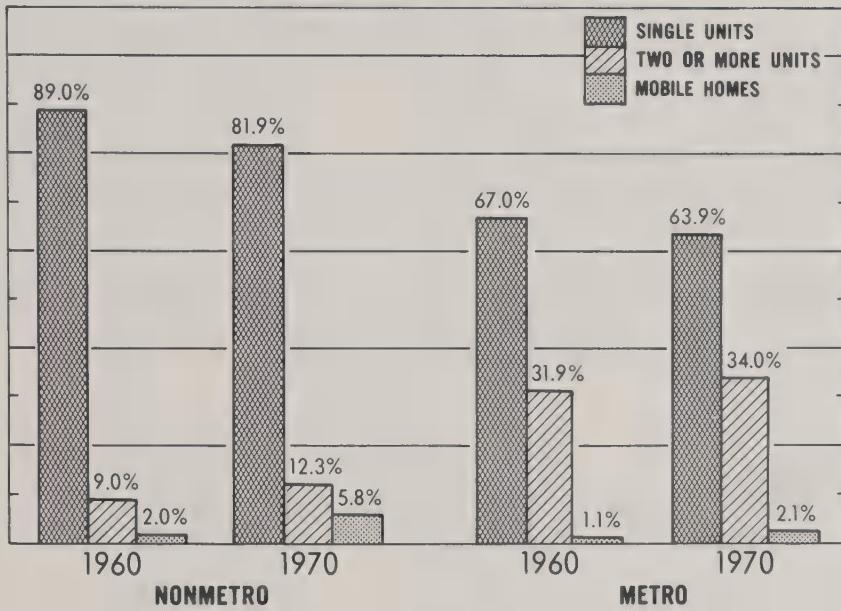
The percentage of units that were vacant declined slightly from 1960 to 1970 in both metro and nonmetro areas. These declines reflect an increasingly greater population pressure on housing over the decade. Unless the construction of new housing is sufficient to meet projected growth in demand in coming years, a further reduction in the number of vacancies can be expected. A growth in demand would make it economically feasible to upgrade the quality of some vacant housing that now is substandard.

Type of Structure

Single-unit structures still are most prevalent, but both multiple unit structures and mobile homes are increasing in importance (fig. 10).

Figure 10

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY TYPE OF STRUCTURE AND LOCATION, 1960 AND 1970



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. RDS 17-73(8) RURAL DEVELOPMENT SERVICE

In 1970, 82 percent of all occupied housing units in nonmetro areas were single-unit structures, 12 percent were in structures containing two or more units, and 6 percent were mobile homes. Single-unit structures declined somewhat in relative importance over the 1960-70 decade, as considerably more rapid growth occurred in both multi-unit structures and mobile homes.

Regionally, multi-unit housing was most prevalent in the Northeast but had expanded considerably in all regions (table 48). Mobile homes nearly tripled in numbers over the decade, with the most rapid growth occurring in the South. The rapid growth in mobile homes is largely explained by their low cost compared with costs of conventional housing. By 1970, mobile homes accounted for more than 90 percent of all new housing construction selling for less than \$15,000.

Single-unit housing continued to be more prevalent in nonmetro areas than in metro areas -- 82 percent and 64 percent, respectively. Multi-unit housing was nearly three times as common in metro areas as in nonmetro areas but had increased somewhat in both. The growth in mobile homes was far greater in

nonmetro areas. By 1970, 55 percent of all mobile homes were in nonmetro areas although only 31 percent of all occupied housing was in these areas.

Owner-Occupancy

Owner-occupancy continues to be the most characteristic type of housing tenure in the United States. In 1970, 70 percent of all nonmetro housing was owner occupied, up from 67 percent in 1960 (fig. 11).

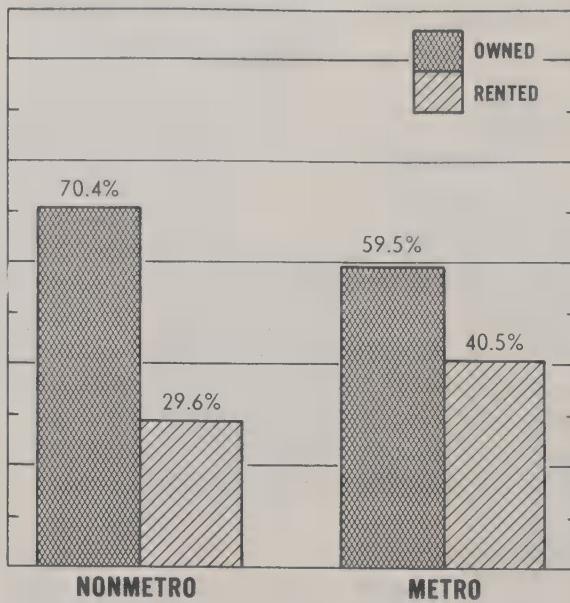
Regionally, ownership of nonmetro housing in 1970 was most pronounced in the North Central and Northeast regions, but the most rapid increase in ownership between 1960 and 1970 occurred in the South (table 49).

Of nonmetro housing in the West, little change occurred over the decade in the pattern of tenure. In contrast, owner-occupancy of metro housing in the region declined slightly, reflecting recent growth in multi-unit rental housing in metropolitan areas there.

Overall, owner-occupancy continued to be more prominent in nonmetro areas (70 percent) than in metro areas (60 percent). Increases in ownership, while small, were greatest in nonmetro areas.

Figure 11

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE AND LOCATION, 1970



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. RDS 18-73(8) RURAL DEVELOPMENT SERVICE

Age of Housing

Although one-fourth of all occupied housing in 1970 had been built during the preceding decade, nonmetro housing was somewhat older than metro housing.

Units 30 years old or older made up 46.5 percent of all occupied units in non-metro areas, compared with 37.5 percent in metro areas (table 18). Median age of housing was 27 years in nonmetro areas and 21 years in metro areas.

Table 18--Age of occupied housing units in nonmetro and metro counties, 1970

Location	All housing units	Distribution by year built			
		1939 and earlier	1940-49	1950-59	1960-70
		<u>Thousands</u>		<u>Percent</u>	
Nonmetro	19,587	46.5	12.1	17.8	23.6
Metro	43,863	37.5	13.4	23.7	25.4
All housing	63,450	40.3	13.0	21.9	24.8

Regionally, nonmetro housing was newest in the South and West, where nearly one-half of all occupied housing was less than 20 years old (table 50). In nonmetro areas in both the Northeast and North Central regions, well over half of all occupied housing was more than 30 years old.

Of all housing occupied in 1970, more was built within the preceding decade than had been true in the decade preceding the 1960 census. Housing construction in the past decade, particularly in the late 1960's, increased the total housing supply, replaced some of the older units, and generally contributed to an overall upgrading in the quality of housing. Median age of all occupied housing was 22-1/2 years in 1970, compared with 27 years in 1960.

Quality of Housing

Although many factors contribute to overall quality of housing, completeness of plumbing is broadly accepted and used as a general measure of housing quality. Housing units having hot and cold piped water inside the structure, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower for exclusive use of the occupants are defined in the census as having complete plumbing. Units lacking one or more of these facilities are defined as not having complete plumbing.

Lack of Complete Plumbing

In 1970, 2.4 million occupied housing units in nonmetro areas lacked complete plumbing (table 19). Although the number of such units was less than half as large as in 1960, more than 12 percent of all nonmetro housing still lacked one or more plumbing facilities in 1970.

Inadequacies of plumbing were most acute in the nonmetro areas of the South, where 19 percent lacked one or more basic plumbing facilities (table 51). Two-thirds (1.6 million) of all nonmetro housing units that lacked complete plumbing in 1970 were in the South.

Table 19--Occupied housing units lacking complete plumbing in nonmetro and metro counties, 1960 and 1970

Location	Units lacking plumbing		Percent of all units	
	1960	1970	1960	1970
:				
:		<u>Thousands</u>	<u>Percent</u>	
Nonmetro	5,014	2,386	26.4	12.2
Metro	2,738	1,387	8.1	3.2
All housing	7,752	3,773	14.6	5.9
:				

Lack of complete plumbing was far more prevalent in nonmetro housing. Nearly two-thirds of all occupied units that lacked complete plumbing were in nonmetro areas, although these areas contained less than one-third of the Nation's housing. In the South, 76 percent of all occupied housing not having complete plumbing was in nonmetro areas, compared with 58 percent in the North Central region, 43 percent in the West, and 32 percent in the Northeast.

Considerable progress was made over 1960-70 in upgrading the quality of housing. Nationally, the number of occupied units that lacked complete plumbing declined from 7.8 million units in 1960 to 3.8 million units in 1970. In 1970, the percentage of all occupied housing lacking plumbing was 5.9 percent, compared with 14.6 percent in 1960. In nonmetro areas, lack of complete plumbing declined from 26.4 to 12.2 percent of all occupied units; in metropolitan areas, the decline was from 8.1 to 3.2 percent.

More than one-third of all year-round vacant housing in nonmetro areas lacked complete plumbing, a major factor contributing to such vacancies.

Low-Income Housing: Household income is a major factor associated with quality of housing. More than half of the nonmetro housing that lacked complete plumbing was occupied by households with incomes below \$3,000 in 1969 (fig. 12). Nearly 80 percent had incomes below \$6,000. However, households with incomes of \$10,000 or more occupied 6 percent of all nonmetro units lacking complete plumbing, indicating that current income alone does not fully explain inadequacies in housing (table 53).

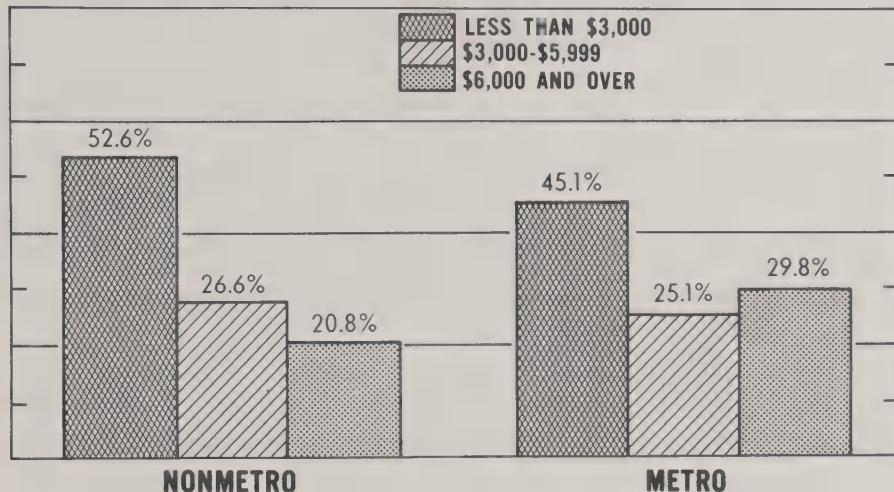
In metro areas, where relatively few housing units lacked complete plumbing, 45 percent of those that did were occupied by households with incomes below \$3,000.

Although inflation worked to offset increases in income during the decade under study, it appears that many of the low-income households were enjoying improved housing by 1970.

Housing for the Elderly: In 1970, nearly one-third of all housing units that

Figure 12

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS LACKING COMPLETE PLUMBING BY INCOME GROUP AND LOCATION, 1970



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. RDS 19-73(8) RURAL DEVELOPMENT SERVICE

lacked complete plumbing, in both metro and nonmetro areas, were occupied by households headed by a person 65 years old or older (table 54). In both metro and nonmetro areas, the elderly have more than their proportionate share of substandard housing.

In nonmetro areas, one-sixth of the elderly's housing -- more than 779,000 units -- lacked complete plumbing (table 20). Sixty-one percent of these units were in the South.

While nonmetro areas had slightly over one third of the Nation's elderly households, these areas had nearly two thirds of the elderly households lacking complete plumbing.

Although housing quality among more elderly households improved markedly between 1960 and 1970, the number of units lacking complete plumbing declined less among elderly households (45 percent) than among younger households (57 percent).

Racial Differences in Housing: The quality of housing for black households was commonly poorer than that occupied by whites, particularly in nonmetro areas and in the South. Of the 6.2 million black households in the Nation in 1970, 17 percent occupied units lacking complete plumbing. Among the 57 million white households, only 4.8 percent lived in units lacking some or all plumbing. Even so, the actual number of white-occupied units lacking complete plumbing was 2-1/2 times as large as that among blacks (table 21).

Table 20--Occupied housing units lacking complete plumbing by age of household head, nonmetro and metro counties, 1970 1/

Location	Units lacking plumbing in households with heads aged --		Percent of such units with heads aged --	
	Under 65	Over 65	Under 65	Over 65
<u>Thousands</u>				
Nonmetro	1,607		779	67.4
Metro	950		436	68.5
All housing	2,557		1,216	67.8
				32.2

1/ Data derived from sample survey; thus totals may differ from those obtained from 100 percent Census survey.

Table 21--Occupied housing units lacking complete plumbing by race of household head, nonmetro and metro counties, 1970

Location	Units lacking plumbing and occupied by --		Percent of such units occupied by --	
	Whites	Blacks	Whites	Blacks
<u>Thousands</u>				
Nonmetro	1,684		702	70.6
Metro	1,047		340	75.4
All housing	2,731		1,042	72.5
				27.5

One-half of all black-occupied housing units in nonmetro areas lacked complete plumbing, compared with 7 percent in metro areas. For whites, 9 percent of their housing in nonmetro areas and 3 percent in metro areas lacked complete plumbing.

In nonmetro areas of the South, 13 percent of the housing occupied by whites lacked some or all plumbing. Although this share was somewhat higher than among whites in other regions, the figure was far below the 53 percent among black-occupied units in nonmetro areas of the South. Since 90 percent of all black-occupied units in nonmetro areas were in the South, efforts to improve rural housing among blacks need to be heavily focused on that region.

Although lack of plumbing continued to be far more prevalent among black

households than among whites, marked improvement occurred over 1960-70 for both races. Among black-occupied units in nonmetro areas, the percentage lacking complete plumbing declined from 75 percent in 1960 to 49 percent in 1970. Among whites, the percentage declined from 22 to 9 percent.

Crowding

Crowding -- here defined as more than one person per room -- is a second measure of quality considered in this analysis of housing. Such a measure of spatial adequacy permits analysis of the quality of housing, not merely as a structural unit, but as a measure of the adequacy of individual dwellings to the particular households occupying them.

In rural America, crowding was a less prevalent problem than lack of plumbing. Nine percent of all occupied nonmetro housing was crowded (one or more persons per room), while 12.2 percent lacked complete plumbing (table 52). In metro areas, however, crowding (7.5 percent) was more prevalent than lack of plumbing (3.2 percent).

Regionally, housing in the South was more crowded than elsewhere, both in metro and nonmetro areas. As with plumbing, crowded housing declined over the decade, but progress toward overcoming plumbing inadequacies was more rapid.

In summary, although progress occurred in upgrading the quality of housing from 1960 to 1970, inadequate housing, based on the single criteria of plumbing, was most prevalent among housing units in nonmetro areas, particularly in the South, and occupied by (1) low-income households, (2) the elderly, and (3) blacks.

COMMUNITY SERVICES AND FACILITIES

Community services and facilities are crucially important to the quality of life in rural America. It is widely recognized that the more urbanized sectors of the economy generally contain more and better community facilities. However, available data typically do not adequately measure quality of service. Further, only limited 1972 information is available, thus forcing a heavy reliance upon the somewhat dated 1967 Census of Governments.

Government Employment

Government employment trends are indicative of public demand for the services provided by State and local governments. In 1967, the latest year for which data are available, the proportion of the country's full-time equivalent local government employees in nonmetro areas was larger than the proportion of the population living there for three of the seven main types of employment -- education, highways, and hospitals (table 22). In 1970, 31.4 percent of all people lived in nonmetropolitan areas.

Another way to compare government employment among areas is on the basis of employees per 10,000 population. Such figures often are fairly good proxies of the levels of services being supplied. Available data suggest somewhat lower levels of services in rural areas. In 1967, employment per 10,000

Table 22--Percent of full-time equivalent local government employees located in nonmetro counties for selected functions, 1967

Function	Nonmetropolitan full-time equivalent employees
	<u>Percent</u>
Total employment	31.0
Education	34.5
Highways	45.5
Hospitals	35.0
Police	21.3
Fire	16.1
Sewerage	22.9
Public welfare	21.7
:	:

Source: U.S. Census of Governments.

population was higher only for the education, highways, and hospitals functions in nonmetropolitan areas (table 23).

State and local government employment has risen sharply during the post-World War II period, but Federal employment has increased very little. Specifically, between 1946 and 1970, employment in Federal, State, and local governments increased 18.4, 252.2, and 175.6 percent, respectively. State and local employment in education, health and hospitals, and public welfare has shown particularly strong growth.

Table 23--Full-time equivalent local government employment per 10,000 population in metro and nonmetro counties, 1967

Function	Metropolitan	Nonmetropolitan
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Number</u>
Total employment	288.9	257.5
Education	151.2	158.2
Highways	11.0	18.3
Hospitals	17.5	18.7
Police	20.0	10.7
Fire	11.1	4.2
Sewerage	3.2	1.9
Public welfare	7.9	4.3
:	:	:

Source: U.S. Census of Governments.

General Revenue From Own Sources

In the face of rapidly increasing demand for their services, State and local governments have increased their revenues from their own sources about tenfold during the post-World War II period. By contrast, Federal revenues have increased less than fourfold.

Nontax revenues, such as charges for specific services provided by State governments, have increased over twentyfold. At the local level, they increased fifteenfold.

The major inference to be drawn from these data is that State and local governments have not been lax in tapping traditional revenue sources and finding new ones to meet their rapidly rising needs for money.

Property taxes remain the primary revenue source for local governments. Collections are at a historical high even though property taxes now provide a smaller percentage of total revenue than they did a decade ago. In fiscal 1961, property taxes accounted for 42.9 percent of local government revenue from all sources, and 87.7 percent of tax revenue of local governments. By fiscal 1971, these values had declined to 36.4 percent and 84.6 percent, respectively.

Nonmetro areas are often hampered because of an inadequate tax base. Most taxable assessed value is located within metro areas. In 1971, the net taxable aggregate assessed value inside metro areas amounted to \$507.9 billion, or 73.1 percent of the Nation's total of \$694.6 billion. Ten years earlier, metro areas accounted for 69.1 percent of a total of \$354.0 billion.

Generally, per capita amounts of taxable property assessed value have been lower in nonmetro areas (table 24). Moreover, the situation has deteriorated for the nonmetro areas in the last 10 years. For example, 1961 and 1971 taxable property value per capita outside metro areas, expressed as a percentage of taxable property value per capita inside such areas, was as follows:

	<u>1961</u>	<u>1971</u>
United States	89	82
Northeast	79	74
North Central	107	93
South	77	68
West	120	120

These generally lower values, and the decline over 1961-71, coupled with the typically lower incomes of nonmetropolitan areas, suggest the difficulty people residing there have in financing services of comparable quality to those found in metropolitan areas.

Nonmetro communities may spend less per capita on local government services, but they allocate about the same amount of their incomes to financing these services (table 25).

State aids to nonmetro areas partially offset the effects of lower incomes in these areas. Without these aids, local government services would certainly be poorer.

Table 24--Per capita amounts of taxable property assessed value in metro and nonmetro counties, by region, 1961 and 1971

Region	1961		1971	
	Metropolitan	Nonmetropolitan	Metropolitan	Nonmetropolitan
	<u>Dollars</u>			
U.S.	2,046	1,831	3,618	2,971
Northeast	2,215	1,753	3,872	2,853
North Central	2,384	2,560	3,599	3,357
South	1,648	1,272	3,654	2,501
West	1,768	2,117	3,229	3,886

Source: U.S. Census of Governments.

Table 25--Selected items of local government revenues, per \$1,000 of personal income, metro and nonmetro counties, 1967 1/

Revenue and source	Metropolitan	Nonmetropolitan
<u>Dollars</u>		
General revenue from own sources	60.90	60.43
Intergovernmental revenue:		
From State government	26.18	39.45
From Federal Government	2.96	2.31

1/ Personal income divided on basis of where received.

Source: Calculated from data obtained from the U.S. Census of Governments and Survey of Current Business.

Direct Federal payments to local governments are small and are allocated slightly more to metro areas.

Per Capita Expenditures of Local Governments for Selected Services

Education stands out as the major function of local governments in the United States. Local schools now obtain about one-half of local property tax revenue. Per capita expenditures on education are slightly lower outside metropolitan areas, as they are for most functions (table 26).

Per capita expenditures often are used as a rough indicator of levels of service provided, although they must be used very cautiously for this purpose.

Table 26--Per capita expenditures of local governments for selected services, metro and nonmetro counties, 1966-67

Service	Metropolitan	Nonmetropolitan
Education	150.35	136.44
Health and hospitals	18.30	13.70
Police protection	16.73	6.56
Roads	21.14	26.77
Fire protection	9.77	3.46
Sanitation	15.83	7.03
Welfare	24.17	11.88
	<u>Dollars</u>	

Source: U.S. Census of Governments.

The story they tell is a familiar one -- the metropolitan communities provide somewhat higher levels of community services than nonmetropolitan communities can afford. Furthermore, the gap may be widening. In 1957, nonmetropolitan communities spent 86 percent as much as metropolitan communities; in 1967, they spent only 74 percent as much.

Water and Sewer Facilities

New and improved water and sewer facilities are an important concern of many local governments today. Environmental, health, economic growth, and other factors have contributed to this increased awareness. Indeed, the presence of an adequate system can mean the difference as to whether a new industry can be attracted to a given town.

Water and sewer facilities in rural areas are often conceded to be of lower quality than those in urban areas. Although the quality of the services used by nonmetro and metro people can not be determined from national census figures, comparisons of the numbers of units with and without specific facilities can be made.

In 1970, for example, water supply and sewage disposal facilities were identified in 67.7 million year-round housing units. Of this total, 46.1 million units were located in metropolitan areas. But rural areas, with slightly less than one-third of the units, had roughly four-fifths of all those without modern water and sewer facilities -- public systems, individual wells, septic tanks, and cesspools.

Of the 67.7 million year-round housing units identified, 55.3 million were connected to public water systems; 11.1 had individual wells; and 1.3 million year-round units used other sources. A metro-nonmetro breakdown of these statistics revealed 91.0 percent of the metropolitan units were connected to

public water systems, but only 61.7 percent of the nonmetro units were connected to public facilities (table 27). This discrepancy is not surprising, since public water systems can be quite costly in rural areas with low population densities.

Table 27--Distribution of year-round housing units by source of water, metro and nonmetro counties, 1970

Location	All categories	Public system	Individual wells	Other sources
<u>Percent</u>				
:				
U.S.:				
Metro	100.0	81.7	16.4	1.9
Nonmetro	100.0	91.0	8.4	0.6
	100.0	61.7	33.6	4.7
:				

Source: U.S. Census of Housing.

A count of the sewer facilities available to households in metro and non-metro areas provides another means of evaluating differences between the two types of areas. In the total United States in 1970, there were 48.2 million year-round units connected to public sewers, 16.6 million to septic tanks or cesspools, and 2.9 million to some other facility. But 2.4 million of the 2.9 million not connected to sewers, cesspools, or septic tanks were in nonmetro areas. Percentage tabulations for these figures show that 10.9 percent of the nonmetro populations did not have "modern" sewage facilities available to them (table 28). A comparison of the distribution of year-round housing units with and without public sewer connections shows that 78.5 percent of all units

Table 28--Distribution of year-round housing units with and without public sewer connections, metro and nonmetro counties, 1970

Location	All categories	Public system	Septic tank or cesspool	Other disposal
<u>Percent</u>				
:				
U.S.:				
Metro	100.0	71.2	24.5	4.3
Nonmetro	100.0	82.1	16.7	1.2
	100.0	47.9	41.2	10.9
:				

Source: U.S. Census of Housing.

with connections are in metro areas, while 81.0 percent of all units with "other disposal" facilities (that is, lacking a public system, septic tank, or cesspool) are in nonmetro areas.

Comparisons between 1960 and 1970 cannot be readily made because of census procedural variations in the two census periods. However, it can definitely be said that there were fewer units without "public" or "individual" water and sewer systems in 1970 than in 1960. A Rural Development Service comparison of housing units in places having a 1950 population of 50,000 or less revealed that the proportion without public water and sewer connections decreased 25 to 50 percent between 1960 and 1970. At the same time, the total number of housing units increased approximately 20 percent. Thus, there was an actual net decrease in housing units not connected to public water and sewer systems in places having 50,000 population or less.

Solid Waste Management

In 1969, approximately 4.3 billion tons of solid wastes, excluding municipal sludge, were generated in the United States. Over one half of this total was composed of agricultural crop and livestock residues.

New State and Federal environmental laws and regulations are revolutionizing traditional solid waste management systems in the Nation. As a result, 14,000 open dumps and several hundred municipal incinerators may have to be closed or drastically remodeled in the next few years, and new community-wide collection and disposal systems likely will replace individual trash burners and garbage pits.

In 1969, the costs of collection and disposition were known for only 6 percent of the U.S. total solid waste tonnage about 250 million tons. This is the portion collected in residential, commercial, and institutional places. Total cost for this portion was \$3.4 billion, or an average cost of \$18 per ton, of which 80 percent represented the cost of collecting before dumping or burning. The cost of handling the remaining 94 percent of the Nation's total of 4.3 billion tons in 1969 is unknown. But even if it were \$10 per ton, the annual bill would have been an additional \$40.4 billion.

Cost figures for refuse collection and disposal are generally available for urban areas. In 1969, for example, Hershaft reported that costs of collection varied from \$5 to \$25 per ton in urban areas, depending on route structures, stop frequencies, and other variables.^{8/} Comparable figures for nonmetro areas are not generally available because many rural residents have substituted individual collection and on-site disposal systems for community systems. Hence, it is difficult to estimate what it will cost to provide centralized systems in rural areas.

The incidence of "self service" systems in rural areas is reflected in per capita government expenditures figures. For example, the 1967 U.S. average of \$4.53 per capita for direct government expenditures for "sanitation services

^{8/} A. Hershaft, "Solid Waste Treatment," Science Technology, 90:36, June 1969.

other than sewage" primarily relating to trash, garbage, and other related solid wastes breaks down to \$5.78 for metropolitan areas but only \$2.06 for nonmetro areas. 9/

Much has yet to be learned about the economics and technology of solid waste management practices in nonmetro versus metro areas. Some of the differing problems in the two types of areas, however, are already clear. Rural areas, for example, have the space required to treat and dispose of the wastes generated while urban areas do not. Urban areas have sufficient volumes of trash to operate any type of system efficiently while rural areas may not. But collection in some urban areas may be extremely expensive because of congestion, while in some rural areas collection costs may be high because the distances between collection points are so great.

Health Services

Metropolitan-nonmetropolitan statistical comparisons indicate that nonmetro areas continue to be lacking in health services, but some progress toward better rural health care delivery is being made. In addition to Federal health legislation that in some instances bears directly on rural areas, several public and private groups are sponsoring experimental projects to meet the special health needs of rural people.

Compared with metropolitan areas, nonmetro areas have a more acute physician shortage: in 1970, the number of physicians per 100,000 population was only 69.1 in nonmetro areas but 145.7 in metro areas. The physician shortage in nonmetro areas is confined largely to specialists; the number of general practitioners is actually somewhat higher per capita in these areas. However, it is generally true that the smaller the population of the county the more people there are per physician (table 29).

Nonmetro areas have fewer health personnel per 100,000 population than do metropolitan areas, but they have more hospital beds per 100,000 people. Some of the difference in hospital bed figures is explained by the fact that proportionately more of the specialized hospital facilities, such as psychiatric and tubercular hospitals, are located outside metropolitan areas. However, adequate access to health services is dependent upon much more than hospital beds. Other health services typically lag in nonmetropolitan areas.

Nonmetro people tend to visit physicians less often than do metropolitan residents. Also, emergency health services are often more deficient in nonmetropolitan areas. Work related injury rates are higher, and a comprehensive approach to health care often is not present in the nonmetro areas. However, there is evidence that health services could be organized in nonmetro areas in ways that would greatly increase their effectiveness.

Much remains to be done to improve the health of nonmetropolitan people and the health services in their areas.

9/ U.S. Census of Governments, 1967.

Table 29 --Physician-population ratios by size of county population, nonmetro and metro counties, 1969

County population	:	Population per physician (non-Federal)
	:	<u>Number</u>
Total United States 1/	:	700
Nonmetropolitan:	:	
Less than 10,000 inhabitants	:	2,103
10,000-24,999 inhabitants	:	1,770
25,000-49,999 inhabitants	:	1,358
50,000 or more inhabitants	:	990
Metropolitan:	:	
50,000-499,999	:	768
500,000-999,999	:	675
1,000,000-4,999,999 inhabitants	:	542
5,000,000 or more inhabitants	:	450
	:	

1/ Excludes Puerto Rico and Possessions.

Source: Gottlieb, Paul M. "The Migration and Distribution of Physicians," Reference Data on the Profile of Medical Practice, American Medical Association, Chicago, 1971.

Education

Schools account for about one-half of the general expenditures of local governments. Public school enrollment increased 12.7 percent in nonmetropolitan areas between 1960 and 1970. This was only about one-half the rate of increase in metropolitan areas but still significantly more rapid than enrollment increases in the large urban central cities whose education needs have been widely publicized (table 30). These trends apparently have continued since 1970. Nonmetro areas have made much progress in school consolidation and other educational improvements.

Table 30--School enrollment of persons 5 to 17 years old in metro and nonmetro locations, 1960 and 1970

Location	:	1960	:	1970 <u>1/</u>	:	Percent change, 1960-70
<u>Thousands</u>						
Total United States	:	67,956		82,718		21.7
Metropolitan	:	25,657		31,981		24.6
In central cities	:	12,260		13,168		7.4
Outside central cities	:	13,397		18,811		40.4
Nonmetropolitan	:	16,642		18,758		12.7
:						

1/ Includes nursery school enrollment.

Source: Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1971.

Nonmetro areas have about three-fourths of the Nation's school systems but only 35 percent of its school enrollment (table 31). This means that schools are significantly smaller in nonmetropolitan areas. Moreover, fewer nonmetropolitan school districts offer both elementary and secondary levels of education.

Table 31--Distribution of operating local public school systems and enrollment in metro and nonmetro locations, fall 1968

Location	School systems		Enrollment	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
:				
Metropolitan:				
In central cities	304	1.6	12,347,353	27.6
Outside central cities	4,468	22.9	16,709,069	37.4
Nonmetropolitan	14,737	75.5	15,630,910	35.0
:				

Source: Statistics of Local Public School System, Fall 1968, National Center for Educational Statistics.

Table 32 --Distribution of classroom teachers, by highest level of education completed, metro and nonmetro locations, fall 1969

Location	Highest level of education completed			Attained at least a master's degree		
	Total	Less than bachelor's degree	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree	Doctor's degree	At least a master's degree
Metropolitan:						
In central cities	100.0	2.9	68.9	27.9	0.3	97.1
Outside central cities	100.0	3.2	70.7	26.0	0.1	96.8
Nonmetropolitan	100.0	6.7	73.7	19.5	0.1	93.3
						19.6

Source: Statistics of Local Public School System, Fall 1969, National Center for Educational Statistics.

Fewer teachers in nonmetro areas have advanced degrees, and a larger percentage of them lack a bachelor's degree compared with their metropolitan counterparts (table 32). Specialized educational program and support staff--such as librarians, guidance counselors, and audio-visual personnel--are also less frequently available in nonmetro areas.

Current per pupil expenditures on instruction in nonmetropolitan areas are roughly four-fifths the level in metropolitan areas (table 33). This expenditure is higher than one might expect, however, since incomes are also lower in nonmetro areas. Transportation services are the one current expenditure item where nonmetro schools significantly exceed metropolitan spending on a per pupil basis.

Table 33--Current expenditures of local public school systems per pupil in average daily membership, metro and nonmetro locations, 1968-69

Location	Average daily membership	Total
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
Metropolitan:		
In central cities	11,827,612	674.64
Outside central cities	16,754,514	669.62
Nonmetropolitan	15,949,204	562.17

Source: Statistics of Local Public School Systems, Finances, 1968-69, National Center for Educational Statistics.

Fire Prevention and Control

The National Commission on Fire Prevention and Control recently estimated the annual U.S. fire loss at \$11.4 billion. Substantial losses occur in non-metro areas. Such areas can be plagued with many fire control problems: insufficient water supplies, lack of adequate building codes or too few inspectors to enforce them, and insufficient funds to pay firefighters or replace antiquated equipment. Even where strong volunteer fire departments operate, inadequate alarm facilities and long distances to fires often result in response times of 15 to 30 minutes or more.

The seriousness of the fire problem outside of metropolitan areas is difficult to measure. Many volunteer fire departments in these areas keep few or no records. The fire fatality rate for white Americans in nonmetropolitan areas is half again the rate for whites in metropolitan counties (4 per 100,000 versus 2.7 per 100,000). Among blacks and other minority groups, the disparity is even greater: 15.3 per 100,000 in nonmetropolitan counties and 8.1 per 100,000 in metropolitan counties.

The National Commission has recommended that rural dwellers and others living at a distance from fire departments install early-warning detectors and

Table 34 --Crime rates by population size group, 1971

Item	Violent crime			Property crime		
	Total	Murder	Forcible rape	Aggravated robbery	Burglary, breaking, or entering	Larceny, theft
U.S. average <u>3/</u>	3,124.5	426.5	12.9	21.5	208.7	183.3
Average for 4,958 cities	3,745.7	542.2	13.9	24.5	284.1	219.7
57 cities, 250,000 or more	5,418.8	1,052.8	24.4	43.6	633.4	351.4
98 cities, 100,000 - 250,000	4,387.6	508.4	16.0	26.9	225.8	239.7
260 cities, 50,000 - 99,999	3,225.5	302.6	8.8	16.9	126.1	150.8
509 cities, 25,000 - 49,999	2,800.9	245.3	7.3	12.3	94.8	130.9
1,224 cities, 10,000 - 24,999	2,245.4	189.5	5.9	9.9	51.0	122.7
2,810 cities, less than 10,000	1,830.5	172.2	4.9	8.4	30.5	128.4
Average for suburbs <u>4/</u>	2,414.2	209.0	7.5	14.4	69.7	117.4
Average for rural areas <u>5/</u>	1,105.7	121.6	11.8	10.7	14.5	84.6

Rate per 100,000 population 2/

1/ Excludes larceny under \$50.2/ Number of offenses known to police per 100,000 population.3/ Based on reports of 7,011 agencies.4/ Based on reports of 2,795 agencies; agencies represented in suburban areas are also included in other city groups.5/ Based on reports of 1,667 agencies.

Source: U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1971.

alarms in sleeping areas. They have also urged improved training of rural firemen, and consolidation of fire departments to cover larger jurisdictional areas. The Commission recently noted that the Rural Development Act of 1972 specifies that all applications for proposed water systems and other essential fire protection facilities must be submitted to the agency that has been designated by the State as the appropriate clearinghouse. The Commission recommends that USDA assistance to such projects be contingent upon an approved master plan for fire protection for local fire jurisdictions. The Commission further recommends that whenever possible, the master plan should be the product of county-wide or regional coordination.

Law Enforcement

Crime rates are much lower in nonmetropolitan areas (table 34). The rate of all crimes in rural areas per 100,000 population in 1971 was only 35 percent of the national average. For violent crimes, the rural rate was slightly more than one-fourth the national average and property crimes in rural areas were slightly more than one-third the U.S. average. The robbery rate per 100,000 population in rural areas was less than 10 percent of the national average and only 2 percent of the rate in cities of 250,000 people or more. Crime is growing in cities, suburbs, and rural areas and violent crimes are increasing more rapidly than property crimes. FBI data show that from 1970 to 1971, arrests increased in cities, suburbs, and rural areas by the following percentages:

	<u>City</u>	<u>Suburb</u>	<u>Rural</u>
Violent crime	11.2	10.9	6.4
Property crime	<u>6.1</u>	<u>10.1</u>	<u>3.3</u>
	<u>7.0</u>	<u>10.2</u>	<u>3.7</u>

Although the number of arrests has not increased as rapidly in rural areas, this does not mean these areas do not have law enforcement problems. Longer distances and other characteristics of small town and rural living often make apprehension of offenders difficult.

FBI data show the number of full-time police officers per 1,000 inhabitants as of December 31, 1971, for various city sizes as follows:

Group I (57 cities, over 250,000 population)	2.9
Group II (93 cities, 100,000 to 250,000 population)	1.8
Group III (242 cities, 50,000 to 100,000 population)	1.6
Group IV (464 cities, 25,000 to 50,000 population)	1.5
Group V (1,129, 10,000 to 25,000 population)	1.6
<u>Group VI (2,639 cities, under 10,000 population)</u>	<u>1.7</u>
Total (4,624 cities)	2.1

These data show little variation once city size falls below 250,000 people. Indeed, the rate is slightly higher for cities under 10,000 people than it is for the 10,000 to 100,000 population groups. Nevertheless, the problem in nonmetropolitan areas cannot be solved by numbers of police officers alone. Rather, the quality of the service must be upgraded through improved training, organization, communication, and equipment. This is not an easy task for many small jurisdictions which often have a limited tax base.

APPENDIX C
SUPPLEMENTAL TABLES

Table 35—Distribution and percentage change of population in metro and nonmetro counties, by region, 1960-70

Item	U. S. total	Metro- politan	Nonmetropolitan					
			Urbanized			Less urbanized		
			Total	Adjacent to SMSA	Not adjacent to SMSA	Adjacent to SMSA	Not adjacent to SMSA	Thinly populated adjacent to SMSA
United States:								
Number of counties.....	3,097	612	2,485	191	137	564	721	246
1970 population (thou.).....	203,212.9	147,996.3	55,216.5	13,966.8	7,644.3	13,307.4	13,598.0	626
1960 population (thou.).....	179,323.1	126,455.4	52,867.7	12,435.3	7,088.5	12,789.3	13,662.3	4,514.7
Absolute change, 1960-70 (thou.).....	23,889.8	21,504.9	2,348.8	1,531.5	555.8	518.1	-64.3	4,576.7
Percentage change.....	13.3	17.0	4.4	12.3	7.8	4.1	-5	-202.0
Northeast:								
Number of counties.....	217	100	117	39	8	31	22	55
1970 population (thou.).....	49,044.4	42,419.7	6,624.7	3,824.7	608.4	1,197.4	754.2	12
1960 population (thou.).....	44,677.8	38,569.7	6,108.7	3,464.0	591.1	1,130.1	732.9	67.0
Absolute change, 1960-70 (thou.).....	4,366.6	3,850.0	516.6	390.7	17.3	67.3	21.3	143.0
Percentage change.....	9.8	10.0	8.5	11.3	2.9	6.0	2.9	128.4
North Central:								
Number of counties.....	1,055	178	877	57	42	195	264	54
1970 population (thou.).....	56,566.4	38,955.5	17,610.9	4,027.4	2,049.8	4,539.6	4,733.5	265
1960 population (thou.).....	51,619.1	34,494.1	17,125.0	3,655.3	1,881.2	4,389.5	4,802.5	1,684.1
Absolute change, 1960-70 (thou.).....	4,947.3	4,461.4	485.9	372.1	168.6	150.1	-69.0	577.8
Percentage change.....	9.6	12.9	2.8	10.2	9.0	3.4	-1.4	1,818.7
South:								
Number of counties.....	1,387	270	1,117	69	57	298	54	223
1970 population (thou.).....	62,793.3	38,716.8	24,076.5	4,281.1	3,312.8	6,696.3	6,302.4	1,514.1
1960 population (thou.).....	54,973.1	31,631.0	23,342.1	3,790.8	3,059.6	6,518.7	6,403.7	1,969.8
Absolute change, 1960-70 (thou.).....	7,820.2	7,085.8	734.4	490.3	253.2	177.6	-101.3	2,051.9
Percentage change.....	14.2	22.4	3.1	12.9	8.3	2.7	-1.6	-82.1
West:								
Number of counties.....	438	64	374	26	30	40	121	31
1970 population (thou.).....	34,808.8	27,904.3	6,904.4	1,803.6	1,673.4	874.0	1,807.9	126
1960 population (thou.).....	28,053.1	21,760.6	6,292.5	1,525.3	1,556.6	751.0	1,723.3	577.8
Absolute change, 1960-70 (thou.).....	6,755.7	6,143.7	611.9	278.3	116.8	123.0	84.6	158.6
Percentage change.....	24.1	28.2	9.7	18.2	7.5	16.4	4.9	9.0
							5.7	.0

Source: U.S. Census of Population, 1960 and 1970.

Table 36--Sex ratio $\frac{1}{\text{ }} /$ in metro and nonmetro counties, by region, 1960 and 1970

Item	U.S.	Metro-	Total	Nonmetropolitan			
				Urbanized		Less urbanized	
				Adjacent to SMSA	Not ad- jacent to SMSA	Adjacent to SMSA	Not ad- jacent to SMSA
United States:							
1970.....	94.8	94.1	96.7	96.9	97.9	95.7	95.9
1960.....	97.0	96.1	99.3	99.0	100.3	98.3	98.9
Northeast:							
1970.....	92.4	91.9	95.8	95.5	97.7	95.9	95.5
1960.....	94.6	94.1	98.2	97.7	102.1	98.1	97.7
North Central:							
1970.....	95.0	94.1	97.0	96.3	98.8	98.6	96.4
1960.....	97.4	96.2	99.8	98.6	100.4	99.4	99.3
South:							
1970.....	94.9	94.5	95.5	97.3	96.3	94.6	94.1
1960.....	97.0	96.3	97.8	98.5	97.4	97.0	97.1
West:							
1970.....	97.7	96.9	90.3	84.5	89.0	91.7	93.8
1960.....	100.5	99.2	105.1	104.1	105.4	103.2	105.3

$\frac{1}{\text{ }} /$ Males per 100 females.

Source: U.S. Census of Population, 1960 and 1970.

Table 37--Median age of population in metro and nonmetro counties, by region, 1960 and 1970

Item	U.S. total	Metro- politan	Nonmetropolitan			Thinly populated : to SMSA :	
			Urbanized				
			Total	Adjacent : to SMSA :	Not ad- jacent : to SMSA :		
United States:							
1970.....	28.1	28.0	28.3	27.2	25.9	29.4	
1960.....	29.5	29.9	28.3	28.3	26.7	28.9	
Northeast:							
1970.....	30.0	30.2	29.0	29.1	25.7	29.5	
1960.....	32.3	32.6	30.6	31.0	26.5	31.2	
North Central:							
1970.....	27.8	27.2	29.2	27.0	25.7	29.8	
1960.....	29.7	29.4	30.4	29.1	28.2	31.1	
South:							
1970.....	27.3	27.0	27.9	26.4	26.0	28.5	
1960.....	27.2	27.5	26.7	26.0	26.0	27.0	
West:							
1970.....	27.4	27.5	27.0	25.6	26.3	29.0	
1960.....	28.7	29.2	26.9	26.4	26.5	28.4	

Source: U.S. Census of Population, 1960 and 1970.

Table 38--Indicators of aging in metro and nonmetro counties, by region, 1960 and 1970

Item	U.S. total	Metro- politan	Nonmetropolitan					
			Urbanized			Less urbanized		
			Total	Adjacent to SMSA	Not ad- jacent to SMSA	Adjacent to SMSA	Not ad- jacent to SMSA	Thinly populated
United States:								
1970:	10.1	9.3	11.5	10.3	9.5	12.1	12.3	13.5
Percent 65 years or older.....	28.8	27.2	32.8	29.8	27.5	34.3	35.1	38.1
Index of aging 1/.....								
1960:	9.0	8.6	10.1	9.5	8.5	10.7	10.4	11.0
Percent 65 years or older.....	25.2	24.5	26.8	25.9	22.6	28.5	27.3	28.6
Index of aging.....								
Northeast:								
1970:	10.6	10.5	11.5	11.5	9.4	11.8	12.2	12.8
Percent 65 years or older.....	32.4	32.1	33.9	34.4	26.6	34.6	35.3	37.6
Index of aging.....								
1960:	9.9	9.7	10.8	10.8	8.8	11.6	11.3	11.9
Percent 65 years or older.....	29.9	29.7	30.9	31.3	23.7	33.0	31.3	33.2
Index of aging.....								
North Central:								
1970:	10.1	8.5	12.7	10.3	10.7	13.1	13.9	15.7
Percent 65 years or older.....	26.7	23.7	36.9	29.6	32.4	37.5	40.4	45.1
Index of aging.....								
1960:	9.6	8.5	11.7	10.2	10.3	12.4	12.2	12.8
Percent 65 years or older.....	26.7	23.7	32.5	28.3	29.0	34.6	33.5	34.8
Index of aging.....								
South:								
1970:	9.6	8.8	11.0	9.6	9.2	11.5	11.7	12.8
Percent 65 years or older.....	27.6	25.2	31.3	27.8	26.3	32.5	33.3	36.5
Index of aging.....								
1960:	8.2	7.4	9.1	8.0	7.9	9.5	9.4	9.8
Percent 65 years or older.....	21.6	20.2	23.3	21.1	20.5	24.3	23.9	24.4
Index of aging.....								
West:								
1970:	8.9	8.7	9.7	9.1	8.9	11.1	7.2	9.6
Percent 65 years or older.....	25.9	25.6	26.7	25.4	24.7	30.8	27.8	24.8
Index of aging.....								
1960:	8.4	8.4	8.5	10.3	7.4	10.0	8.8	8.5
Percent 65 years or older.....	23.2	23.6	21.7	21.7	19.1	25.9	22.2	20.4
Index of aging.....								

1/ Population 65 years or older divided by population under 18 years of age.

Source: U.S. Census of Population, 1960 and 1970.

Table 39--Children ever born to ever married women, metro and nonmetro counties, by region, 1960 and 1970

Item				Nonmetropolitan								
				U.S.	Metro-	Total	Urbanized		Less urbanized		Thinly populated	
							Adjacent	Not ad-	Adjacent	Not ad-	Adjacent	Not ad-
							to SMSA	jacent	to SMSA	jacent	to SMSA	jacent
							to SMSA	: to SMSA	to SMSA	: to SMSA	to SMSA	: to SMSA
United States:												
1970:												
Children ever born per 1,000 women												
35-44 years old.....				3,132	3,040	3,401	3,259	3,293	3,431	3,476	3,572	3,654
1960:												
Children ever born per 1,000 women												
35-44 years old.....				2,627	2,469	3,060	2,816	2,904	3,106	3,176	3,362	3,388
Northeast:												
1970:												
Children ever born per 1,000 women												
35-44 years old.....				2,958	2,916	3,248	3,176	3,478	3,309	3,320	3,228	3,382
1960:												
Children ever born per 1,000 women												
35-44 years old.....				2,393	2,344	2,747	2,646	3,065	2,801	2,894	2,858	2,919
North Central:												
1970:												
Children ever born per 1,000 women												
35-44 years old.....				3,278	3,201	3,464	3,335	3,314	3,459	3,547	3,562	3,717
1960:												
Children ever born per 1,000 women												
35-44 years old.....				2,675	2,545	2,971	2,803	2,818	2,954	3,064	3,076	3,258
South:												
1970:												
Children ever born per 1,000 women												
35-44 years old.....				3,161	3,041	3,374	3,192	3,212	3,430	3,427	3,605	3,535
1960:												
Children ever born per 1,000 women												
35-44 years old.....				2,822	2,567	3,209	2,921	2,938	3,269	3,297	3,538	3,508
West:												
1970:												
Children ever born per 1,000 women												
35-44 years old.....				3,095	3,005	3,487	3,429	3,366	3,474	3,529	3,459	3,957
1960:												
Children ever born per 1,000 women												
35-44 years old.....				2,561	2,436	3,056	2,987	2,883	3,059	3,151	2,998	3,473

Source: U.S. Census of Population, 1960 and 1970.

Table 40—Dependency ratio 1/ in metro and nonmetro counties, by region, 1960 and 1970

Item	U.S.	Metro- politan	Total	Nonmetropolitan			
				Urbanized		Less urbanized	
				Adjacent to SMSA	Not ad- jacent to SMSA	Adjacent to SMSA	Not ad- jacent to SMSA
United States:							
1970.....	79.5	77.1	86.5	81.0	79.2	89.5	89.8
1960.....	81.5	77.7	91.4	85.1	85.5	93.9	94.6
Northeast:							
1970.....	76.8	75.8	83.4	81.9	81.6	85.4	87.9
1960.....	75.0	73.5	84.9	82.6	85.2	88.0	89.5
North Central:							
1970.....	82.9	80.2	89.4	82.0	77.8	92.0	93.5
1960.....	83.9	80.3	91.9	85.8	84.0	93.5	95.1
South:							
1970.....	80.4	77.3	85.8	79.3	78.7	88.7	87.9
1960.....	85.2	79.8	93.0	85.7	86.2	95.2	95.2
West:							
1970.....	76.5	74.6	85.0	81.0	80.9	88.8	88.1
1960.....	80.8	78.1	90.7	87.6	86.2	94.4	93.2

1/ Population under 18 years and 65 years and older divided by the population 18 to 64 years of age.

Source: U.S. Census of Population, 1960 and 1970.

Table 41--Percentage of metro and nonmetro households with different residence 5 years prior to census date, by region, 1960 and 1970

Location of residence 5 years prior to census date	Nonmetropolitan												
	U.S. total	Metro- politan	Total	Urbanized			Less urbanized		Thinly populated				
				Adjacent to SMSA	Not ad- jacent to SMSA	Total	Adjacent to SMSA	Not ad- jacent to SMSA	Total	Adjacent to SMSA			
<u>Percent</u>													
United States:													
1970:													
Different house.....	40.3	40.8	39.1	40.8	44.1	37.6	38.0	35.5	34.7				
Different county.....	17.0	16.9	17.4	18.7	21.4	15.9	16.2	15.6	15.2				
Different state.....	8.6	9.0	7.7	9.1	11.6	5.9	6.8	5.6	6.1				
1960:													
Different house.....	47.2	48.5	44.3	46.3	51.2	42.5	43.6	39.4	38.6				
Different county.....	17.4	17.8	16.5	17.9	21.3	15.0	15.5	14.3	14.3				
Different state.....	8.9	9.6	7.2	8.7	11.8	5.3	6.3	4.8	5.6				
Northeast:													
1970:													
Different house.....	33.4	33.1	35.6	35.6	39.0	34.6	33.5	33.1	37.2				
Different county.....	13.1	12.7	15.7	15.8	17.6	15.5	12.9	15.7	19.1				
Different state.....	5.8	5.6	7.2	7.1	10.9	5.4	6.2	6.4	11.5				
1960:													
Different house.....	39.7	39.9	39.2	39.7	43.9	36.9	37.3	31.1	38.7				
Different county.....	13.0	12.9	14.0	14.2	17.1	13.3	11.6	12.1	15.2				
Different state.....	5.5	5.4	6.3	6.5	10.7	4.5	4.9	4.0	8.2				
North Central:													
1970:													
Different house.....	39.5	40.3	38.1	40.4	43.9	36.9	37.0	35.4	33.2				
Different county.....	15.4	14.6	17.4	17.2	22.9	16.3	16.9	17.0	15.5				
Different state.....	7.0	7.2	6.7	7.3	11.1	5.5	6.2	5.6	5.0				
1960:													
Different house.....	46.1	48.4	41.4	45.0	48.0	39.8	40.4	36.5	35.1				
Different county.....	15.2	14.8	15.9	16.1	20.6	14.9	15.5	14.9	14.2				
Different state	6.9	7.3	6.0	6.7	10.2	4.8	5.6	4.9	4.6				
South :													
1970 :													
Different house	42.4	44.7	38.7	42.5	43.1	37.5	37.5	34.7	33.8				
Different county	18.8	20.8	15.7	19.6	19.5	14.5	13.9	13.7	12.2				
Different state	10.3	12.3	7.2	11.0	10.9	5.5	5.7	5.0	5.1				
1960 :													
Different house	50.0	53.3	45.6	44.9	51.1	44.2	44.6	43.3	39.6				
Different county	19.2	22.1	15.3	19.4	19.0	14.0	13.7	13.2	12.0				
Different state	10.3	13.1	6.6	10.5	10.0	4.9	5.3	4.3	4.9				
West :													
1970 :													
Different house.....	47.8	48.1	46.6	49.2	47.9	46.6	44.7	43.2	41.2				
Different county	22.0	21.3	25.0	26.3	24.7	26.1	23.9	27.5	23.0				
Different state	12.2	12.1	12.6	12.9	13.7	11.8	12.4	10.2	11.1				
1960 :													
Different house	56.5	57.3	53.4	56.2	57.8	51.5	51.2	45.8	46.3				
Different county	25.4	25.1	26.1	27.7	28.2	26.6	23.9	24.5	23.2				
Different state	15.3	15.6	14.0	14.3	17.5	12.7	12.6	9.9	11.3				

Source: U.S. Census of Population, 1960 and 1970.

Table 42-- Selected indicators of educational attainment and enrollment in metro and nonmetro counties, by region, 1970

Item	Nonmetropolitan								
	U.S.		Metro-	Urbanized	Less urbanized	Thinly populated			
	Total	politan	Total	Adjacent to SMSA	Not ad- jacent to SMSA	Adjacent to SMSA			
<u>Percent</u>									
Percent of persons 25 years and over with 4 years of high school or more, 1970:									
United States.....	52.3	55.1	45.0	50.5	50.9	42.3	42.6	36.7	39.2
Northeast.....	52.9	53.0	52.6	52.7	55.6	51.6	50.9	52.9	54.3
North Central.....	53.7	55.1	50.7	54.1	55.9	50.1	49.1	45.8	45.6
South.....	45.1	51.0	35.6	42.7	43.3	33.5	33.1	29.7	28.6
West.....	62.3	63.8	55.8	56.3	58.0	54.8	54.8	57.8	52.8
Percent of persons 16-17 years old enrolled in school, 1970:									
United States.....	89.3	90.5	86.4	87.7	86.6	85.5	86.5	84.8	86.2
Northeast.....	91.3	91.6	89.6	89.6	89.8	89.5	89.6	92.1	89.2
North Central.....	91.0	91.5	90.1	90.4	89.2	89.5	90.4	91.0	90.7
South.....	85.1	87.3	82.0	82.9	82.4	81.5	82.2	81.3	80.6
West.....	91.5	91.9	90.2	89.3	90.8	90.1	90.4	93.3	90.3

Source: U.S. Census of Population, 1970.

Table 43—Changes in employment in metro and nonmetro counties, by industry group and region, 1960-70

Item	Total	Metro- politan	Nonmetropolitan						
			Urbanized			Less urbanized			
			Total	Adjacent to SMSA	Not ad- jacent to SMSA	Total	Adjacent to SMSA	Not ad- jacent to SMSA	
U.S., total employed, 1970	77,308.8	57,692.3	19,616.5	5,120.7	2,703.4	4,750.1	4,806.7	779.6	1,456.0
Change, 1960-70	12,699.5	10,660.6	2,008.9	826.5	345.5	480.8	301.4	53.5	1.3
Percent change	19.6	22.7	11.4	19.2	14.7	11.3	6.7	7.4	0.1
Extractive industries, 1970	3,304,553	1,118,731	2,185,822	313,922	202,343	552,182	669,983	125,348	322,044
Change, 1960-70	-1,699,337	-349,155	-1,350,182	-159,089	-114,986	-369,192	-413,919	-90,606	-202,390
Percent change	-34.0	-23.8	-38.2	-33.6	-36.2	-40.1	-38.2	-42.0	-38.6
All nonextractive industries, 1970	69,243,755	52,834,977	16,408,778	4,526,836	2,358,574	3,950,389	3,897,866	614,083	1,061,030
Change, 1960-70	12,216,477	9,421,631	2,794,846	830,702	381,882	712,845	582,903	121,306	165,208
Percent change	21.7	21.7	20.5	22.5	19.3	22.0	17.6	24.6	18.4
Manufacturing, 1970	18,880,191	14,114,729	4,765,462	1,453,980	560,790	1,272,341	1,038,651	187,323	252,377
Change, 1960-70	1,367,105	498,229	868,876	196,319	70,230	279,232	210,537	47,809	64,749
Percent change	7.8	3.7	22.3	15.6	14.3	28.1	25.4	34.3	34.5
Service, 1970	22,973,217	17,632,356	5,340,861	1,456,076	833,284	1,209,338	1,286,724	189,246	366,193
Change, 1960-70	6,220,380	5,033,532	1,186,848	382,840	204,190	255,600	241,973	38,114	64,131
Percent change	37.1	40.0	28.6	35.7	32.4	26.8	23.2	25.2	21.2
Others, nonextractive, 1970	27,390,347	21,087,892	6,302,455	1,616,780	964,500	1,468,710	1,572,491	237,514	442,460
Change, 1960-70	4,628,998	3,889,875	739,123	251,543	107,462	178,013	130,394	35,383	36,328
Percent change	20.3	22.6	13.3	18.4	12.5	13.8	9.0	17.5	8.9

Continued

Table 43--Changes in employment in metro and nonmetro counties, by industry group and region, 1960-70--Continued

Item	Total	Metro- politan	Nonmetropolitan					
			Urbanized			Less urbanized		
			Total	Adjacent to SMSA	Not ad- jacent to SMSA	Adjacent to SMSA	Not ad- jacent to SMSA	Adjacent to SMSA
Northeast, total employed, 1970.....	19,429.7	16,997.5	2,432.2	1,425.7	215.3	436.0	277.2	24.5
Change, 1960-70.....	2,322.9	2,002.6	320.3	214.5	27.6	41.7	25.2	3.8
Percent change.....	13.6	13.4	15.2	17.7	14.7	10.6	10.0	18.5
Extrusive industries, 1970.....	305,353	178,501	126,852	60,631	9,466	32,532	16,963	2,175
Change, 1960-70.....	-135,750	-64,337	-71,413	-32,022	-6,006	-19,241	-10,000	-928
Percent change.....	-30.8	-26.5	-36.0	-34.6	-40.8	-37.2	-37.1	-29.9
All nonextractive industries, 1970.....	17,784,229	15,614,503	2,169,726	1,284,097	194,989	379,369	244,728	20,882
Change, 1960-70.....	1,910,169	1,586,189	323,980	205,065	28,773	49,794	26,653	4,036
Percent change.....	12.0	11.3	17.6	19.1	17.3	15.1	12.2	24.0
Manufacturing, 1970.....	5,369,538	4,658,837	710,701	429,093	52,102	131,042	81,177	7,052
Change, 1960-70.....	-344,474	-386,292	41,818	26,206	3,150	6,337	3,322	1,435
Percent change.....	-6.0	-6.7	06.3	06.5	06.4	05.1	05.1	08.1
Service, 1970.....	5,656,119	4,964,264	691,855	402,274	71,627	118,295	77,046	5,852
Change, 1960-70.....	1,396,551	1,225,558	170,993	105,166	17,694	27,470	15,178	1,366
Percent change.....	32.8	32.8	32.8	35.4	32.8	30.2	24.5	30.5
Others, nonextractive, 1970.....	20,769,882	18,202,014	2,567,868	1,506,756	226,115	460,023	292,669	25,997
Change, 1960-70.....	2,871,409	2,483,312	388,097	255,101	32,946	52,915	33,681	4,562
Percent change.....	16.0	16.0	17.8	20.4	17.1	13.0	13.0	21.3
North Central, total employed, 1970.....	21,909.6	15,427.2	6,482.6	1,558.7	742.0	1,688.5	1,710.2	204.1
Change, 1960-70.....	3,006.6	2,486.2	520.4	236.5	101.2	154.2	63.6	5.4
Percent change.....	15.9	19.2	8.7	17.9	15.8	10.0	3.9	2.7
Extrusive industries, 1970.....	1,112,120	254,860	857,260	87,489	52,308	226,976	279,322	43,682
Change, 1960-70.....	-519,995	-103,859	-476,136	-46,27	-24,613	-130,744	-158,322	-22,737
Percent change.....	-34.3	-29.0	-35.7	-34.7	-32.0	-36.5	-36.2	-37.1
All nonextractive industries, 1970.....	19,569,812	16,254,120	5,315,692	1,393,332	653,113	1,380,785	1,352,724	151,455
Change, 1960-70.....	3,086,311	2,248,789	837,522	239,475	108,049	245,123	182,402	27,065
Percent change.....	18.7	18.7	18.7	20.8	19.8	21.6	15.6	21.8
Manufacturing, 1970.....	6,133,563	4,624,250	1,509,313	506,930	153,016	446,352	300,015	39,419
Change, 1960-70.....	433,898	174,338	259,560	65,433	14,856	97,878	56,242	10,932
Percent change.....	7.6	3.9	20.8	14.8	10.8	28.1	23.1	38.4
Service, 1970.....	5,944,703	4,225,580	1,719,123	417,264	230,946	408,688	470,130	48,112
Change, 1960-70.....	1,570,339	1,176,624	393,715	112,180	65,549	93,595	93,892	9,356
Percent change.....	35.9	38.6	29.7	36.8	39.6	29.7	25.0	24.1
Others, nonextractive, 1970.....	7,491,546	5,404,290	2,887,256	669,138	269,151	525,745	582,579	63,924
Change, 1960-70.....	1,082,074	897,827	184,247	61,862	27,644	53,650	32,268	6,777
Percent change.....	16.9	19.9	9.7	15.2	11.4	11.4	5.9	11.8

Table 43--Changes in employment in metro and nonmetro counties, by industry group and region, 1960-70--Continued

Item		Total	Metro- politan	Nonmetropolitan					
				Urbanized		Less urbanized		Thinly populated	
				Total	Adjacent to SMSA	Not ad- jacent to SMSA	Adjacent to SMSA	Not ad- jacent to SMSA	Adjacent to SMSA
South, total employed, 1970.....	22,991.9	14,668.0	8,323.9	1,523.8	1,163.2	2,332.3	2,183.7	490.2	630.7
Change, 1960-70.....	4,376.3	3,490.0	886.3	261.6	167.8	233.7	159.5	38.4	25.3
Percent change.....	23.5	31.2	11.9	20.7	16.9	11.1	7.9	8.5	4.2
Extractive industries, 1970.....	1,267,914	392,583	875,331	91,650	84,340	261,084	268,066	66,992	103,199
Change, 1960-70.....	-857,269	-140,529	-716,740	-62,688	-64,097	-210,909	-220,832	-61,339	-96,875
Percent change.....	-40.3	-26.4	-45.0	-40.6	-43.3	-44.7	-45.2	-47.8	-48.4
All nonextractive industries, 1970.....	20,298,341	13,304,762	6,993,579	1,344,182	1,012,439	1,945,408	1,800,191	396,349	495,010
Change, 1960-70.....	4,496,341	3,163,901	1,332,440	272,437	192,473	368,059	312,290	83,204	103,977
Percent change.....	28.4	31.2	23.5	25.4	23.5	23.3	21.0	26.6	26.6
Manufacturing, 1970.....	5,022,861	2,786,852	2,235,989	426,858	280,106	653,545	578,111	134,090	163,279
Change, 1960-70.....	1,043,858	480,190	563,668	92,538	60,368	173,342	150,994	36,310	50,116
Percent change.....	26.2	20.8	33.7	27.7	27.5	36.1	35.4	37.1	44.3
Service, 1970.....	6,997,222	4,850,064	2,147,178	423,946	334,844	583,359	542,986	116,354	145,689
Change, 1960-70.....	1,828,327	1,413,932	414,395	96,508	73,725	104,864	89,728	22,210	27,360
Percent change.....	35.4	41.1	23.9	29.5	28.2	21.9	19.8	23.6	23.1
Others, nonextractive, 1970.....	8,278,278	5,667,866	2,610,412	493,378	397,489	708,504	679,094	145,905	186,042
Change, 1960-70.....	1,624,156	1,269,779	354,377	83,391	58,380	89,853	71,568	24,684	26,501
Percent change.....	24.4	28.9	15.7	20.3	17.2	14.5	11.8	20.4	16.6
West, total employed, 1970.....	12,977.5	10,599.8	2,377.8	612.5	582.9	293.2	635.6	60.8	192.7
Change, 1960-70.....	2,963.7	2,681.9	281.8	113.9	49.0	51.1	53.2	5.9	8.8
Percent change.....	29.6	33.9	13.4	22.8	9.2	21.1	9.1	10.7	4.8
Extractive industries, 1970.....	619,166	292,787	326,379	74,152	56,229	31,590	105,632	12,499	46,277
Change, 1960-70.....	-126,323	-40,430	-85,893	-17,952	-19,759	-8,298	-24,665	-2,002	-12,617
Percent change.....	-16.9	-12.1	-20.8	+19.5	-26.0	-20.8	-18.9	-17.2	-21.4
All nonextractive industries, 1970.....	11,591,373	9,661,592	1,929,781	505,225	498,033	246,827	500,223	45,397	136,076
Change, 1960-70.....	2,723,656	2,422,752	300,904	112,925	52,587	49,869	61,558	7,001	16,964
Percent change.....	30.7	33.5	18.5	28.8	11.8	25.6	14.0	18.2	14.2
Manufacturing, 1970.....	2,354,249	2,044,790	309,459	91,099	75,566	41,402	79,348	6,762	15,282
Change, 1960-70.....	233,823	229,993	3,830	12,142	-8,144	1,675	-621	-868	-354
Percent change.....	11.0	12.7	1.2	15.4	-9.7	4.2	-0.8	-11.4	-2.3
Service, 1970.....	4,375,173	3,592,468	782,705	212,592	195,867	98,996	196,562	18,928	59,760
Change, 1960-70.....	1,425,163	1,217,418	207,745	68,986	47,222	29,671	43,175	5,182	13,509
Percent change.....	48.3	51.2	36.1	48.0	31.8	42.8	28.1	37.7	29.2
Others, nonextractive, 1970.....	4,861,951	4,024,334	837,617	201,534	226,600	104,429	224,313	19,707	61,034
Change, 1960-70.....	1,064,671	975,341	89,330	31,797	13,509	18,523	19,005	2,687	3,809
Percent change.....	28.0	32.0	11.9	18.7	6.3	21.6	9.2	15.8	6.6

Source: U.S. Census of Population, 1960 and 1970.

Table 44—Growth in median family income in metro and nonmetro counties, by region, 1959-69

Item		Total	Metro- politan	Nonmetropolitan			
				Urbanized		Less urbanized	
				Total to SMSA	Adjacent to SMSA	Not ad- jacent to SMSA	Thinly populated
United States:							
Median family income, 1969 (Dols.)	9,590	10,406	7,615	8,701	8,086	7,456	7,094
Median family income, 1959 (Dols.)	5,660	6,211	4,278	5,135	4,820	4,053	3,920
Absolute growth, 1959-69 (Dols.)	3,930	4,195	3,337	3,566	3,266	3,403	3,174
Percentage growth, 1959-69 (Pct.)	69.4	67.5	78.0	69.4	67.8	84.0	81.0
Northeast:							
Median family income, 1969 (Dols.)	10,454	10,756	8,698	8,952	8,491	8,503	8,086
Median family income, 1959 (Dols.)	6,191	6,372	5,168	5,363	5,029	5,017	4,794
Absolute growth, 1959-69 (Dols.)	4,263	4,384	3,530	3,589	3,462	3,486	3,292
Percentage growth, 1959-69 (Pct.)	68.8	68.8	68.3	66.9	68.0	69.5	68.7
North Central:							
Median family income, 1969 (Dols.)	10,115	10,980	8,291	9,667	8,577	8,426	7,640
Median family income, 1959 (Dols.)	5,892	6,535	4,640	5,624	5,103	4,619	4,240
Absolute growth, 1959-69 (Dols.)	4,223	4,445	3,651	4,043	3,474	3,807	3,400
Percentage growth, 1959-69 (Pct.)	71.7	68.0	78.7	71.9	68.1	82.4	80.2
South:							
Median family income, 1969 (Dols.)	8,079	9,136	6,534	7,538	7,320	6,442	6,167
Median family income, 1959 (Dols.)	4,465	5,274	3,372	4,183	3,966	3,271	3,141
Absolute growth, 1959-69 (Dols.)	3,614	3,862	3,162	3,355	3,354	3,171	3,026
Percentage growth, 1959-69 (Pct.)	80.9	73.2	93.8	80.2	84.6	96.9	93.0
West:							
Median family income, 1969 (Dols.)	10,228	10,708	8,451	8,595	8,810	8,319	8,327
Median family income, 1959 (Dols.)	6,348	6,652	5,341	5,322	5,789	5,234	5,209
Absolute growth, 1959-69 (Dols.)	3,880	4,056	3,110	3,273	3,021	3,085	3,118
Percentage growth, 1959-69 (Pct.)	61.1	61.0	58.2	61.5	52.2	58.9	59.8

Table 45--Sources of income in metro and nonmetro counties, by region, 1969

Item				Nonmetropolitan			Thinly populated
				Metro- politan	Urbanized	Less urbanized	
United States:							
Total reported income of families and unrelated individuals (Mil. dols.).....	635,566	502,128	133,438	37,692	19,588	31,117	4,822
Percent of total reported income from:							9,124
Wages and salaries.....	78.6	79.9	73.7	78.1	77.6	73.2	69.1
Nonfarm, self-employment.....	7.5	7.3	8.6	7.6	8.3	9.5	8.9
Farm, self-employment.....	1.4	0.4	4.9	2.1	2.4	5.6	7.7
Social Security.....	3.5	3.1	4.9	4.2	4.1	5.1	5.4
Public Assistance.....	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.0
All other income.....	8.3	8.6	7.0	7.3	6.8	6.7	7.6
Northeast:							
Total reported income of families and unrelated individuals (Mil. dols.).....	169,180	151,205	17,975	10,811	1,567	3,137	1,921
Percent of total reported income from:							376
Wages and salaries.....	79.3	79.5	77.8	78.6	79.2	76.7	75.9
Nonfarm, self-employment.....	7.3	7.3	7.8	7.5	7.5	9.6	9.2
Farm, self-employment.....	0.4	0.2	1.6	1.1	1.0	2.8	1.9
Social Security.....	3.5	3.3	4.7	4.7	4.2	5.0	5.2
Public Assistance.....	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.7
All other income.....	8.7	8.8	7.5	7.6	7.3	7.3	7.1
North Central:							
Total reported income of families and unrelated individuals (Mil. dols.).....	179,770	133,847	45,924	11,711	5,503	11,861	11,663
Percent of total reported income from:							1,370
Wages and salaries.....	79.1	81.9	70.9	79.0	77.0	71.1	66.2
Nonfarm, self-employment.....	7.0	6.4	8.6	7.1	7.9	8.4	9.8
Farm, self-employment.....	2.6	0.7	8.2	3.1	3.7	8.7	10.5
Social Security.....	3.6	3.1	5.0	3.9	4.4	5.0	13.2
Public Assistance.....	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	5.6
All other income.....	7.3	7.4	6.8	6.5	6.4	6.3	7.2
South:							
Total reported income of families and unrelated individuals (Mil. dols.).....	168,832	117,831	51,001	10,320	7,786	13,800	12,753
Percent of total reported income from:							3,815
Wages and salaries.....	78.1	79.4	75.0	78.3	78.7	74.2	73.0
Nonfarm, self-employment.....	7.8	7.5	8.6	7.8	8.2	8.8	9.1
Farm, self-employment.....	1.4	0.5	3.6	1.6	1.8	3.9	4.5
Social Security.....	3.7	3.2	5.1	4.3	4.0	5.2	5.6
Public Assistance.....	0.7	0.5	1.1	0.7	0.8	1.3	1.5
All other income.....	8.3	9.0	6.7	7.3	6.5	6.5	6.4
West:							
Total reported income of families and unrelated individuals (Mil. dols.).....	117,783	99,246	18,538	4,849	4,732	2,318	4,757
Percent of total reported income from:							473
Wages and salaries.....	77.4	78.2	73.3	74.9	76.0	72.9	71.6
Nonfarm, self-employment.....	8.3	8.1	9.5	8.6	9.3	9.8	10.3
Farm, self-employment.....	1.0	0.4	3.9	3.0	2.2	2.7	5.0
Social Security.....	3.0	2.8	4.1	3.7	3.8	4.8	4.4
Public Assistance.....	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.2	0.9	1.1	0.8
All other income.....	9.3	9.5	8.2	8.6	7.8	8.8	7.8

Source: U.S. Census of Population, 1960 and 1970.

Table 46--Incidence of poverty for households in metro and nonmetro counties, by region, 1959 and 1969

Item		Total	Metro- politan	Nonmetropolitan			
				Urbanized		Less urbanized	
				Total	Adjacent to SMSA	Not ad- jacent to SMSA	Less populated
<u>Percent</u>							
United States:	1969.	13.7	11.3	20.2	14.7	17.9	21.0
	1959.	22.1	17.0	34.2	24.7	29.0	36.5
Northeast:	1969.	10.1	9.7	12.3	11.6	13.2	12.6
	1959.	14.4	13.3	21.1	19.3	23.3	22.1
North Central:	1969.	10.8	9.2	14.4	10.4	13.2	13.2
	1959.	17.7	13.8	25.6	17.4	21.1	25.1
South:	1969.	20.3	15.7	27.7	21.1	23.5	28.3
	1959.	35.5	27.0	45.9	37.5	40.5	47.9
West:	1969.	11.7	10.7	16.0	15.9	14.4	16.5
	1959.	16.1	14.3	22.3	22.8	18.1	23.9

Source: U.S. Census of Population, 1960 and 1970.

**Table 47--Housing inventory in nonmetro and metro counties, by region,
1960 and 1970**

Location and region	Total housing units		Vacant units		Occupied units	
	1960	1970	1960	1970	1960	1970
	<u>Thousands</u>					
Nonmetro:						
Northeast	3,356	3,607	649	630	2,707	2,977
North Central	7,027	6,765	873	845	6,154	5,920
South	8,842	9,379	996	978	7,846	8,401
West	2,715	2,633	398	344	2,317	2,289
Total	21,940	22,384	2,916	2,797	19,024	19,587
Metro:						
Northeast	11,442	13,036	627	530	10,815	12,506
North Central	9,771	12,208	546	591	9,225	11,617
South	8,331	11,652	674	795	7,657	10,857
West	6,842	9,399	539	516	6,303	8,883
Total	36,386	46,295	2,386	2,432	34,000	43,863
All housing:						
Northeast	14,798	16,643	1,276	1,160	13,522	15,483
North Central	16,798	18,973	1,419	1,436	15,379	17,537
South	17,173	21,031	1,670	1,773	15,503	19,258
West	9,557	12,032	937	860	8,620	11,172
Total	58,326	68,679	5,302	5,229	53,024	63,450

Source: U.S. Census of Housing, 1960 and 1970.

Table 48--Occupied housing units in nonmetro and metro counties, by type of structure and region, 1960 and 1970

Location and region	Single unit structure		Two or more unit structure		Mobile homes		Total	
	1960	1970	1960	1970	1960	1970	1960	1970
	<u>Thousands</u>							
Nonmetro:								
Northeast	2,154	2,126	503	718	50	133	2,707	2,977
North Central	5,522	4,953	517	684	115	283	6,154	5,920
South	7,262	7,164	457	698	127	539	7,846	8,401
West	2,001	1,800	226	304	90	185	2,317	2,289
Total	16,939	16,043	1,703	2,404	382	1,140	19,024	19,587
:								
Metro:								
Northeast	5,673	6,287	5,094	6,111	48	108	10,815	12,506
North Central	6,316	7,755	2,810	3,646	99	216	9,225	11,617
South	6,063	7,901	1,482	2,627	112	329	7,657	10,857
West	4,723	6,059	1,454	2,544	126	280	6,303	8,883
Total	22,775	28,002	10,840	14,928	385	933	34,000	43,863
:								
All housing:								
Northeast	7,827	8,413	5,597	6,829	98	241	13,522	15,483
North Central	11,838	12,708	3,327	4,330	214	499	15,379	17,537
South	13,324	15,064	1,939	3,326	239	868	15,503	19,258
West	6,725	7,859	1,680	2,848	216	465	8,620	11,172
Total	39,714	44,044	12,543	17,333	767	2,073	53,024	63,450
:								
:								
:								

Source: U.S. Census of Housing, 1960 and 1970.

Table 49--Tenure of occupied housing units in nonmetro and metro counties, by region, 1960 and 1970

Location and region	Percent owned		Percent rented	
	1960	1970	1960	1970
			1960	1970
Nonmetro:	:	:	:	:
Northeast	: 70.1	71.6	29.9	28.4
North Central	: 71.9	74.1	28.1	25.9
South	: 62.8	68.7	37.2	31.3
West	: 65.0	65.6	35.0	34.4
Total	: 67.1	70.4	32.9	29.6
Metro:	:	:	:	:
Northeast	: 52.6	54.3	47.4	45.7
North Central	: 63.7	64.9	36.3	35.1
South	: 61.2	61.5	38.8	38.5
West	: 60.0	57.3	40.0	42.7
Total	: 58.9	59.5	41.1	40.5
All housing:	:	:	:	:
Northeast	: 56.1	57.6	43.9	42.4
North Central	: 67.0	68.0	33.0	32.0
South	: 62.0	64.7	38.0	35.3
West	: 61.4	59.0	38.7	41.0
Total	: 61.9	62.9	38.2	37.0

Source: U.S. Census of Housing, 1960 and 1970.

**Table 50--Age of occupied housing units in nonmetro and metro counties,
by region, 1970**

Location and region	Total units	Distribution by year built			
		: 1939 and earlier : 1940-49 : 1950-59 : 1960-70			
		Thousands		Percent	
		: 1939 and earlier	: 1940-49	: 1950-59	: 1960-70
Nonmetro:					
Northeast	2,977	57.1	7.3	15.4	20.2
North Central	5,920	59.8	8.4	13.9	17.9
South	8,401	36.1	15.5	20.4	28.0
West	2,289	36.7	15.2	21.8	26.3
Total	19,587	46.5	12.1	17.8	23.6
:					
Metro:					
Northeast	12,506	54.5	10.7	17.9	16.9
North Central	11,617	42.8	12.4	22.1	22.7
South	10,857	23.6	15.9	27.7	32.8
West	8,883	24.0	15.3	28.8	31.9
Total	43,863	37.5	13.4	23.7	25.4
:					
All housing:					
Northeast	15,483	55.1	10.0	17.4	17.5
North Central	17,537	48.5	11.0	19.4	21.1
South	19,258	29.1	15.7	24.5	30.7
West	11,172	26.6	15.3	27.4	30.7
Total	63,450	40.3	13.0	21.9	24.8
:					
:					
:					

Source: U.S. Census of Housing, 1970.

Table 51--Occupied housing units lacking complete plumbing in nonmetro and metro counties, by region, 1960 and 1970

Location and region	1960	1970	1960	1970	
Nonmetro:					
	<u>Thousands</u>			<u>Percent</u>	
Northeast	343	168	12.7	5.6	
North Central	1,367	507	22.2	8.6	
South	3,044	1,583	38.8	18.8	
West	260	128	11.2	5.6	
Total	5,014	2,386	26.4	12.2	
Metro:					
Northeast	726	358	6.7	2.9	
North Central	749	365	8.1	3.1	
South	973	497	12.7	4.6	
West	290	167	4.6	1.9	
Total	2,738	1,387	8.1	3.2	
All housing:					
Northeast	1,069	526	7.9	3.4	
North Central	2,116	872	13.8	5.0	
South	4,017	2,080	25.9	10.8	
West	550	295	6.4	2.6	
Total	7,752	3,773	14.6	5.9	

Source: U.S. Census of Housing, 1960 and 1970.

Table 52--Crowding: Occupied housing units with more than 1 person per room in nonmetro and metro counties, by region, 1960 and 1970

Location and region	Crowded units		Percent of all occupied units	
	1960	1970	1960	1970
<hr/>				
Nonmetro:		<u>Thousands</u>		<u>Percent</u>
Northeast	200	169	7.4	5.7
North Central	585	403	9.5	6.8
South	1,454	949	18.5	11.3
West	352	239	15.2	10.4
Total	2,591	1,760	13.6	9.0
<hr/>				
Metro:				
Northeast	889	808	8.2	6.5
North Central	962	848	10.4	7.3
South	1,051	983	13.7	9.1
West	620	662	9.8	7.5
Total	3,522	3,301	10.4	7.5
<hr/>				
All housing:				
Northeast	1,089	977	8.1	6.3
North Central	1,547	1,251	10.1	7.1
South	2,505	1,932	16.2	10.0
West	972	901	11.3	8.1
Total	6,113	5,061	11.5	8.0
<hr/>				

Source: U.S. Census of Housing, 1960 and 1970.

Table 53--Housing income distribution for occupants of housing units lacking complete plumbing in nonmetro and metro counties, by region, 1960 and 1970

Location and region	Total units		Household income							
	lacking plumbing		\$3,000		\$6,000		\$10,000			
			\$3,000		to \$5,999		to \$9,999		and over	
	1960	1970	1960	1970	1960	1970	1960	1970	1960	1970
	<u>---Thousands---</u>								<u>Percent of total</u>	
Nonmetro:										
Northeast	343	168	50.7	43.5	36.2	26.8	11.1	20.2	2.0	9.5
North Central	1,367	507	58.9	50.8	30.1	24.1	9.1	16.8	1.9	8.3
South	3,044	1,583	73.2	54.0	21.6	27.6	4.4	13.8	0.8	4.6
West	260	128	58.1	52.4	30.0	24.2	9.6	14.8	2.3	8.6
Total	5,014	2,386	67.1	52.6	25.3	26.6	6.4	14.9	1.2	5.9
Metro:										
Northeast	726	358	50.1	38.8	35.1	25.1	12.3	20.7	2.5	15.4
North Central	749	365	49.7	42.7	34.8	22.7	13.0	20.6	2.5	14.0
South	973	497	62.7	49.7	29.8	27.4	6.4	15.5	1.1	7.4
West	290	167	60.0	49.6	29.0	23.4	9.0	16.2	2.0	10.8
Total	2,738	1,387	55.5	45.1	32.5	25.1	10.0	18.2	2.0	11.6
All housing:										
Northeast	1,069	526	50.3	40.3	35.5	25.7	11.9	20.5	2.3	13.5
North Central	2,116	872	55.6	47.4	31.8	23.5	10.5	18.4	2.1	10.7
South	4,017	2,080	70.7	53.0	23.6	27.6	4.9	14.2	0.8	5.2
West	550	295	59.0	50.9	29.5	23.7	9.3	15.6	2.2	9.8
Total	7,752	3,773	62.9	49.8	27.9	26.1	7.7	16.1	1.5	8.0

Source: U.S. Census of Housing, 1960 and 1970.

Table 54--Occupied housing units lacking complete plumbing, by age of household head in nonmetro and metro counties, by region, 1970

Location and region	All units with household heads aged--		Units lacking plumbing among households with heads aged--		Percent of units lacking plumbing among households with heads aged--				
	Under 65 : 65 and over		Under 65 : 65 and over		Under 65 : 65 and over				
	<u>Thousands</u>								
Nonmetro:									
Northeast	2,344	633	107	61	4.6	9.6			
North Central	4,409	1,510	298	209	6.8	13.8			
South	6,454	1,947	1,110	473	17.2	24.3			
West	1,824	465	92	36	5.0	7.7			
Total	15,031	4,555	1,607	779	10.7	17.1			
 Metro:									
Northeast	10,034	2,473	242	116	2.4	4.7			
North Central	9,577	2,039	243	122	2.5	6.0			
South	9,030	1,826	352	145	3.9	7.9			
West	7,393	1,487	113	54	1.5	3.6			
Total	36,034	7,825	950	437	2.6	5.6			
 All housing:									
Northeast	12,378	3,105	349	177	2.8	5.7			
North Central	13,986	3,549	541	331	3.9	9.3			
South	15,485	3,773	1,462	618	9.4	16.4			
West	9,217	1,953	205	90	2.2	4.6			
Total	51,066	12,380	2,557	1,216	5.0	9.8			

Source: Data were obtained from 1970 U.S. Census of Housing report HC(2)-1, Metropolitan Housing Characteristics. Data in that report were based on 5 and 15 percent samples; thus totals may deviate slightly from those that would be obtained from a 100 percent sample. Housing lacking plumbing reported in volume HC(2)-1 were adjusted to comply with numbers reported in volume HC(1)-A-1.

Table 55--Occupied housing units lacking complete plumbing, by race of household head in nonmetro and metro counties, by region, 1960 and 1970

Location and region	All occupied units				Units lacking complete plumbing			
	1960		1970		1960		1970	
	Whites	Blacks	Whites	Blacks	Whites	Blacks	Whites	Blacks
	<u>Thousands</u>							
Nonmetro:								
Northeast	2,665	42	2,929	48	324	19	165	3
North Central	6,069	85	5,849	71	1,321	46	494	13
South	6,422	1,424	7,105	1,296	1,924	1,120	899	684
West	2,212	105	2,269	20	206	54	126	2
Total	17,368	1,656	18,152	1,435	3,775	1,239	1,684	702
Metro:								
Northeast	9,982	833	11,274	1,232	567	159	304	54
North Central	8,363	862	10,404	1,213	567	182	312	53
South	6,326	1,331	9,044	1,813	496	477	276	221
West	5,841	462	8,396	487	235	55	155	12
Total	30,512	3,488	39,118	4,745	1,865	873	1,047	340
All housing:								
Northeast	12,647	875	14,204	1,279	891	178	470	56
North Central	14,432	947	16,253	1,284	1,888	228	805	67
South	12,748	2,755	16,148	3,110	2,420	1,597	1,174	906
West	8,053	567	10,665	507	441	109	282	13
Total	47,880	5,144	57,270	6,180	5,640	2,112	2,731	1,042

Source: U.S. Census of Housing, 1960 and 1970.

**Table 56--Total employees of Federal, State, and local governments,
United States, 1946-70**

Year	Employees			Percent change from previous period		
	Federal (civilian)	State	Local	Federal (civilian)	State	Local
	<u>Thousands</u>			<u>Percent</u>		
1946	2,434	804	2,762			
1950	2,117	1,057	3,228	-14.0	31.5	16.9
1955	2,378	1,199	3,855	12.3	13.4	39.6
1960	2,421	1,527	4,860	1.8	27.4	26.1
1965	2,588	2,028	5,973	6.9	32.8	22.9
1970	2,881	2,832	7,612	11.3	39.6	27.4

Source: U.S. Census of Governments.

Table 57--General revenue from own sources for Federal, State, and local governments, 1946-1970/71

Year	General revenue from own source:			Taxes			Other revenue		
	Federal	State	Local	Federal	State	Local	Federal	State	Local
1946	43,629	5,419	6,082	36,286	4,937	5,157	7,343	482	925
1950	40,061	8,839	9,586	35,186	7,930	7,984	4,875	909	1,602
1956	73,162	15,093	16,238	65,226	13,375	12,992	7,936	1,718	3,246
1960	87,088	20,618	22,912	77,003	18,036	18,081	10,085	2,582	4,831
1964/65 1/	106,720	30,610	32,362	93,710	26,126	25,116	13,010	4,484	7,246
1968/69 1/	162,845	49,537	45,861	145,996	41,931	34,781	16,849	7,606	11,080
1970/71 1/	156,887	61,290	57,491	137,277	51,541	43,434	19,610	9,749	14,057

1/ Fiscal years beginning July 1, 1964, and ending June 30, 1965, and so forth.

Source: U.S. Census of Governments.

Table 58--Year-round housing units by source of water supply in metro and nonmetro counties, by region, 1970

Region	All categories	Source of water		
		Public system	Individual well	Other sources ^{1/}
<u>Number</u>				
Northeast.....	16,196,750	14,062,058	1,913,881	220,811
Metro.....	12,941,517	11,935,277	933,888	72,352
Nonmetro.....	3,255,233	2,126,781	979,993	148,459
:	:	:	:	:
North Central....	18,673,398	14,522,670	3,892,544	258,184
Metro.....	12,162,030	10,629,189	1,462,827	70,014
Nonmetro.....	6,511,368	3,893,481	2,429,717	188,170
:	:	:	:	:
South.....	20,882,139	15,826,666	4,403,181	652,292
Metro.....	11,603,441	10,397,140	1,109,997	96,304
Nonmetro.....	9,278,698	5,429,526	3,293,184	555,988
:	:	:	:	:
West.....	11,914,555	10,882,181	892,718	166,656
Metro.....	9,371,653	8,986,774	344,439	40,440
Nonmetro.....	2,569,902	1,895,407	548,279	126,216
:	:	:	:	:
U.S.....	67,693,842	55,293,575	11,102,324	1,297,943
Metro.....	46,078,641	41,948,380	3,851,151	279,110
Nonmetro.....	21,615,201	13,345,195	7,251,173	1,018,833
:	:	:	:	:

^{1/} Includes units obtaining water from lakes, streams, springs, and so forth.

Source: U.S. Census of Housing, 1970.

Table 59--Distribution of year-round housing units by source of water supply
in metro and nonmetro counties, by region, 1970

Region	All categories	Public system	Individual wells	Other sources <u>1/</u>
<u>Percent</u>				
Northeast.....:	100.0	86.8	11.8	1.4
Metro.....:	100.0	92.2	7.2	0.6
Nonmetro.....:	100.0	65.3	30.1	4.6
:				
North Central....:	100.0	77.8	20.8	1.4
Metro.....:	100.0	87.4	12.0	0.6
Nonmetro.....:	100.0	59.8	37.3	2.9
:				
South.....:	100.0	75.8	21.1	3.1
Metro.....:	100.0	89.6	9.6	0.8
Nonmetro.....:	100.0	58.5	35.5	6.0
:				
West.....:	100.0	91.3	7.4	1.3
Metro.....:	100.0	95.9	3.7	0.4
Nonmetro.....:	100.0	73.8	21.3	4.9
:				

1/ Includes units obtaining water from lakes, streams, springs, and so forth.

Source: U.S. Census of Housing, 1970.

Table 60--Year-round housing units by sewage disposal facility in metro and nonmetro counties, by region, 1970

Region	All categories	Public System	Septic tank or cesspool	Other disposal 1/
<u>Number</u>				
Northeast.....:				
Metro.....:	16,196,750	12,034,592	3,948,691	213,467
Nonmetro.....:	12,941,517	10,457,435	2,401,241	82,841
	3,255,233	1,577,157	1,547,450	130,626
North Central....:				
Metro.....:	18,673,398	13,591,423	4,452,193	629,782
Nonmetro.....:	12,162,030	10,170,506	1,871,245	120,279
	6,511,368	3,420,917	2,580,948	509,503
South.....:				
Metro.....:	20,882,139	12,949,014	6,043,421	1,889,704
Nonmetro.....:	11,603,441	9,040,544	2,263,003	299,894
	9,278,698	3,908,470	3,780,418	1,589,810
West.....:				
Metro.....:	11,941,555	9,612,646	2,157,487	171,422
Nonmetro.....:	9,371,653	8,165,209	1,157,558	48,886
	2,569,902	1,447,437	999,929	122,536
U.S.....:				
Metro.....:	67,693,842	48,187,675	16,601,792	2,904,375
Nonmetro.....:	46,078,641	37,833,694	7,693,047	551,900
	21,615,201	10,353,981	8,908,745	2,352,475

1/ Includes units with no facilities.

Source: U.S. Census of Housing, 1970.

Table 61--Distribution of year-round housing units by sewerage disposal facility in metro and nonmetro counties, by region, 1970

Region	All categories	Public system	Septic tank or cesspool	Other disposal 1/
<u>Percent</u>				
Northeast.....	100.0	74.3	24.4	1.3
Metro.....	100.0	80.8	18.6	0.6
Nonmetro.....	100.0	48.5	47.5	4.0
:				
North Central....	100.0	72.8	23.8	3.4
Metro.....	100.0	83.6	15.4	1.0
Nonmetro.....	100.0	52.6	39.6	7.8
:				
South.....	100.0	62.0	28.9	9.1
Metro.....	100.0	77.9	19.5	2.6
Nonmetro.....	100.0	42.1	40.8	17.1
:				
West.....	100.0	80.5	18.1	1.4
Metro.....	100.0	87.1	12.4	0.5
Nonmetro.....	100.0	56.3	38.9	4.8

1/ Includes units with no facilities.

Source: U.S. Census of Housing, 1970.

Table 62--Total number of non-Federal physicians and number per 100,000 population, metro and nonmetro counties, 1970

Physicians (M.D.'s)	Metro	Nonmetro	Metro	Nonmetro
	total number	total number	Per 100,000 population	
Total giving patient care	217,686	37,341	145.7	69.1
Office based practice:				
General practice	34,359	16,457	23.0	30.4
Special practice	121,731	16,377	81.5	30.3
Hospital-based practice	61,596	4,507	41.2	8.3
Other professional activity <u>1/</u>	24,403	1,914	16.3	3.5
Resident population	149,404,900	54,080,000		

1/ Includes medical teaching, administration, research, and other activities.

Source: Distribution of physicians in the United States, Department of Survey Research, American Medical Association, Chicago, 1971

Table 63--Total number of health personnel and number per 100,000 population,
metro and nonmetro counties, 1966-68 1/

Health personnel	:	Year <u>1/</u>	Metro total	Nonmetro total	Metro Total per 100,000 population	Nonmetro
:						
<u>Number</u>						
Pharmacists	:	1966	81,510	23,587	57.4	43.7
Registered nurses	:	1966	471,202	120,527	332.1	223.0
Dentists	:	1967	87,481	19,199	61.7	35.5
Physicians, D.O.	:	1967	8,850	2,387	6.2	4.1
Podiatrists	:	1968	7,170	800	5.1	1.5
Resident population	:	1966	141,894,000	54,039,100		
	:					

1/ Most recent year for which data are available.

Source: Health Manpower: A County and Metropolitan Area Data Book, United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Health Services and Mental Administration National Center for Health Statistics, June 1971.

Table 64--Total number of hospitals and hospital beds and number of beds per 100,000 population, metro and nonmetro counties, 1970

Hospitals	Metropolitan		Nonmetropolitan		Metropolitan		Non-	
	Hospitals	Beds <u>1/</u>	Hospitals	Beds <u>1/</u>	Beds <u>1/</u>	beds	metropoli-	metropoli-
						per 100,000	tan	tan
Number								
Total United States	3,449	1,074,585	3,674	528,546	528,546	719.2	977.3	
Federal	236	114,874	172	43,465	43,465	76.9	80.4	
Non-Federal	3,213	959,711	3,502	485,081	485,081	642.4	897.0	
Psychiatric	357	309,559	165	200,439	200,439	207.2	370.6	
Tuberculosis	66	13,794	35	5,283	5,283	9.2	9.8	
Other Long-Term	186	47,486	50	11,834	11,834	31.8	21.9	
Community <u>2/</u>	2,604	588,872	3,255	267,525	267,525	394.1	494.7	
Resident population		149,404,900		54,080,400	54,080,400			

1/ As of September 1970.

2/ Non-Federal, short-term general, and other special hospitals listed by the American Hospital Association.

Source: "Register of Hospitals, 1970," American Hospital Association, Chicago, Ill.

Table 65--Average number of pupils per school in metro and nonmetro counties, fall 1968

Location	All schools	Elementary schools	Secondary schools
Metropolitan:			
In central cities	778	600	1,441
Outside central cities	588	486	942
Nonmetropolitan	319	279	464

Source: Statistics of Local Public School Systems, Fall 1968, National Center for Educational Statistics, HEW.

Table 66--Distribution of local public school systems in metro and nonmetro counties, by organizational levels administered, fall 1968

Location	Elementary only	Secondary only	Both elementary and secondary
Metropolitan:			
In central cities	2.3	4.7	93.0
Outside central cities	32.3	4.4	63.3
Nonmetropolitan	38.9	3.4	57.7

Source: Statistics of Local Public School Systems, Fall 1968, National Center for Health Statistics, HEW.

Table 67--Percent of school systems reporting specified staff, in metro and nonmetro counties fall 1968

Location	Pre-kindergarten:	Kindergarten:	Supervisors:	Librarians:	Guidance:	Psychological:	Audio-Teacher aides:	Visual aides:
Metropolitan:								
In central cities	23.2	73.4	95.0	98.0	97.0	69.4	58.8	68.7
Outside central cities	2.0	68.4	47.3	73.8	66.1	28.3	16.4	45.5
Nonmetropolitan	0.5	42.0	19.5	45.7	36.8	5.8	5.0	31.0

Source: Statistics of local public school system, Fall 1968, National Center for Educational Statistics.

Table 68--Current expenditures of local public school systems per pupil in average daily membership, by expenditure account, metro and nonmetro counties, 1968-69

Location	Average daily membership	Total per pupil expenditure	Administration	Introduction	Attendance services	Dollars	
Metropolitan:							
In central cities	11,827,612	674.64	20.51	498.17	4.01		
Outside central cities	16,754,514	669.62	23.45	489.97	1.30		
Nonmetropolitan	15,949,204	562.17	21.16	411.46	1.08		
 Pupil transportation services							
Health services			Operation of plant	Maintenance of plant	Fixed charges		
						Dollars	
 Metropolitan:							
In central cities	5.80	12.74	33.95	23.45	56.02		
Outside central cities	5.91	23.84	54.85	20.51	49.78		
Nonmetropolitan	3.31	30.44	41.80	15.53	37.38		

Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Source: Statistics of Local Public School Systems, Finances 1968-69, National Center for Educational Statistics.

